The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 379. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Last Appearance of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
Sixth Appearance of the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Sons.

On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 21,
The Performances will commence with the Celebrated Drama of
THE WOODMAN'S HUT, OR THE BURNING FOREST.
Count Ferdinand - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Bruhl - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Amelia - - Miss A. Parker.
To be followed by Callisthenic Exercises by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which, the laughable Farce, entitled
THE ETON BOY.
Mr Dabster - - Mr. H. Webb.
Fanny - - Miss L. Thompson.
To be followed by
A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled
THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
After which Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled
MAGIC TOYS.
Valentine - - Miss Lydia Thompson.
To conclude with the Petite Comedy of
THE YOUNG MOTHER.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

THE GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
(Entrance by Cavendish-row.)

The Members of the above Society beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that the Benefit in aid of the
STARVING POOR OF ERRIS
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 24TH, 1860,
Under the immediate Patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR,
who has kindly signified his intention of being present.
The Performance will commence with the Drama of
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
Maritana {By the kind permission of T. C. King, Esq.} Miss Bessie King
Marchioness de Rotundo {By the kind permission of H. Webb, Esq.} Mrs Parker
Lazarillo .. .. Miss Lizzie Wood
To be followed by the Farce of
NO. 1, ROUND THE CORNER.
To conclude with the Comic Drama of
THE JACOBITE.
Lady Sommerford .. Miss Jane Wood
Widow Pottle (Landlady of the Crooked Billet), Mrs. Parker
Patty Pottle (her Daughter) Miss Bessie King

Prices of Admission
Reserved Seats 2s 6d
Second Seats 1s 6d
Back Seats 1s 0d

Doors open at Half-past Seven, Performance to commence at Eight o'clock precisely.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

Open every Evening at a quarter-past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) JULY 21st,
DAY PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at half-past Two o'clock. The Evening Entertainments at a quarter to Eight o'clock, as usual.
A STUD AND TROUPE UNEQUALLED,
Irresistible demand for
MAZEPPA,
which thoroughly merits the lavish applause with which it is received nightly by admiring thousands.
New and Brilliant Scenes of Equestrian Daring.
Re-appearance of
DAVIS RICHARDS,
The Great American Horseman.
MONDAY, JULY 23, and during the Week,
Will be produced the Gorgeous Eastern Spectacle of Lord Byron's MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF THE DESERT.
With New and Appropriate Dresses, Banners, &c.
Day Performance, SATURDAY, JULY 28th.
Prices of Admission:—Stalls (select), 3s; Boxes, 2s; Second Class and Promenade, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half price to all parts except the Gallery.
Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.
Director and Proprietor .. .. Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS,
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.

The Gardens open every evening at 6 o'clock.
This week an entire change of performance. New Comic Entertainment by M. Huline, entitled Vol au Vent.
Incidental dances by Miss Martinez, assisted by the Corps de Ballet.
Mr. T. Cooke, in his astounding gymnastic feats.
The amusing Marionettes, from the Crystal Palace, the Glasgow and London Theatres.
Mr. R. Frazer, the Celebrated Buffo Singer, with a variety of mirth-living songs.
Mr. Hartz, the Wizard of the World, with his astonishing performances in the Magic Art, in the course of the evening.
Master J. Huline, will dance a Hornpipe.
At ten o'clock, a Grand Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby.
On Friday, 20th, the performances will be for the benefit of the Messrs. Cooke.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Concert Hall, Reserved Seats, 6d.
The Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable persons.

ROTUNDO GARDENS.
GREAT TEN-MILE FOOT RACE, for £100, between Mr. W. JACKSON, the Celebrated American Deer, and Mr. J. LEVETT, *alias* the Unknown, of Dublin.
This great Match will be decided on MONDAY NEXT JULY 23.
Gates open at Four, and the men to be at the mark at five o'clock precisely.
Admission—Reserved Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.
For further particulars see "Bell's Life in London."

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES,
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
At the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY, JULY 30.
All entries close This Day, and can be made to the Secretary, J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin, or any of the Committee.
The Belt and Medals are now on view at Messrs. Waterhouse & Co.'s, Dame-street, where cards of admission may be had, as also at all the principal Music Shops in the city.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
Two Military Bands will attend.
Gates open at Two, and Competition to commence at Three o'clock.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SALTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860 (Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred), and following day.

PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Brownrigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Richard Mayne.
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 2, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 8, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 5, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ABOLITION OR REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON FIRE INSURANCES.
PATRONS:

The Right Hon Lord Stanley, M P	James Kershaw, Esq, M P
The Right Hon Lord Fermoy, M P	George Bowyer, Esq, M P
The Right Hon Vis Raynham, M P	W Cubitt, Esq, M P, Alderman
Right Hon Viscount Enfield, M P	James Merry, Esq, M P
Sir J Duke, Bart, M P, Alderman	Joseph W Noble, Esq, M P
Sir John V Shelley, Bart, M P	R A Cross, Esq, M P
T Slingsby Duncombe Esq, M P	M T Bass, Esq, M P
George Hadfield, Esq, M P	John Boyd, Esq, M P
J A Roebuck, Esq, Q C, M P	Samuel Gregson, Esq, M P
William Williams, Esq, M P	J H H Foley, Esq, M P
James Pilkington, Esq, M P	Laurence Waldron, Esq, M P
Wm Jackson Lindsay, Esq, M P	John Dent Dent, Esq, M P
Adm Sir C Napier, K C B, M P	Major-Gen Hn G F Upton, M P
H Wickham Wickham, Esq, M P	Robert Dalgleish, Esq, M P
Hon Peter J Locke King, M P	Wm J Garnett, Esq, M P
Thomas Alcock, Esq, M P	John Jope Rogers, Esq, M P
John Locke, Esq, Q C, M P	William Murray, Esq, M P
William Coupell, Esq, M P	The Right Hon Lord J T Browne, M P
Thomas Baziey, Esq, M P	
John Brady, Esq, M P	The Right Hon Lord Alfred Churchill
Right Hon Lord Ashley, M P	
Charles Gilpin, Esq, M P	Edward MacEvoy, Esq, M P
Edward A Leatham, Esq, M P	William Ewart, Esq, M P
Charles S Butler, Esq, M P	Joseph Somes, Esq, M P
Joseph Locke, Esq, M P	John T Hopwood, Esq, M P
H B Sheridan, Esq, M P	H J W H Foley, Esq, M P
Titus Salt, Esq, M P	Sir Samuel M Peto, Bart, M P
William Scholefield, Esq, M P	Henry Pease, Esq, M P
William E Baxter, Esq, M P	Wilfrid Lawson, Esq, M P
Edwin J James, Esq, Q C, M P	T Wainwaring, Esq, M P
James Aspinall Turner, Esq, M P	P Wykeham Martin, Esq, M P
Herbert Ingram, Esq, M P	Sir James Matheson, Bart, M P
William Conyngham, Esq, M P	Sir William Verner, Bart, M P
Adam Black, Esq, M P	Charles P Greufell, Esq, M P
Walter Buchanan, Esq, M P	Hon Walter Cecil Talbot, M P
W B Hornby, Esq, M P	W B Beaumont, Esq, M P
The Right Hon Lord Claude Hamilton, M P	Robert W Kennard, Esq, M P
	Colonel Hon H C Lowther, M P
The Right Hon the Earl Jermyn, M P	Sir Massey Lopes, Bart, M P
	Arthur Edwin Way, Esq, M P
William Miller, Esq, M P	Richard P Long, Esq, M P
Robert Banbury, Esq, M P	Matthew E Corbally, Esq, M P
Thomas Hankey, Esq, M P	Basil J Woodd, Esq, M P
Sir F H Goldsmid, Bart, M P	Hon C W W Fitzwilliam, M P
James Stansfeld, Esq, M P	Seymour D Damer, Esq, M P
James Wyld, Esq, M P	John Cheetham, Esq
Robert W Crawford, Esq, M P	Donald Nicoll, Esq
Alfred R Bristow, Esq, M P	William Cox, Esq
Joseph Crook, Esq, M P	Apsley Pellatt, Esq
Joseph C Ewart, Esq, M P	Sir William Clay, Bart
Guildford Onslow, Esq, M P	William Arthur Wilkinson, Esq
Jonathan Richardson, Esq, M P	Thomas Challis, Esq, Alderman
Captain William Gray, M P	Montague Chambers, Esq, Q C
Hon F H F Berkeley, M P	Edward Miall, Esq
Hon F H W G Calthorpe, M P	Samuel Morley, Esq
John Pope Hennessy, Esq, M P	George Scovell, Esq

BANKERS—London and County Joint Stock Bank, 21, Lombard-street (E C).
TREASURER—John Vicars, Esq.
HON. SECRETARY—Mr. John Day.
AGENTS TO THE ASSOCIATION—Messrs. James and Maxfield, 32, Fleet-street (E C).

This Society—formed for the purpose of obtaining the entire or partial repeal of the duty on Fire Insurances—offers itself to public support on the basis that the time has now arrived when, from the progress of public opinion, this tax, so indefensible in principle, excessive in amount, and injurious in operation, can no longer be trifled with, but must be brought to a speedy and determined settlement; and the Association have the highest satisfaction in referring to the above names of Noblemen and Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, who have personally responded to its principles.
Gentlemen in connection with the Association will wait on you in the course of a few days, when your Signature to the Petition will oblige, and also a Subscription to aid the Committee to carry on the Movement.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles,
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.,
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable MR. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"

COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.

The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.

The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.

The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.

The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

AT a numerous and most respectable meeting, held in the Waitingroom of the Rush and Lusk Station of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, on the 16th of July, for the purpose of presenting an Address, with a Piece of Plate, to the late Stationmaster, Mr. Henry Gallaher, resident there for several years, and who has been removed, at his own desire, to Beaupare Station—

It was proposed by Mr. John Rooney, of Raheny, and seconded by Mr. Michael O'Brien, of Lusk—"That the Hon. St. John Butler do take the chair, and that Mr. John Smythe do act as secretary."

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, discussed at some length, in most eulogistic terms, on the official merits of Mr. Henry Gallaher, and also on the excellence of his private character and deportment

The Rev. William Reeve, D.D., Vicar of Lusk, being called on by the chairman, read the address, prefacing it with some graceful and highly complimentary remarks, which elicited the applause of the meeting; after which,

Mr. Gallaher read a most suitable reply, which, with the address, we give underneath.

The Chairman then in his usual felicitous style, presented to Mr. Henry Gallaher the parting gift of his friends—consisting of a rich and beautiful silver tea pot, coffee pot, sugar bowl, and cream ewer, borne on a magnificent salver, having in the centre the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mr. Henry Gallaher, by the Frequenters of Rush and Lusk Station, in token of their admiration of him as a public officer, and their esteem for him as a friend.—July 16, 1860."

It was then moved by James Madden, Esq. and, seconded by Walter Rickard, Esq.—

"That the Hon. St. John Butler do leave the chair, and that Mr. John Rooney, of Raheny, do take the same."

Moved by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, D.D., and seconded by the Rev. Wm. Hampson, C.C., and carried by acclamation—

"That the thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, given to the Hon. St. John Butler, for his dignified, efficient, and kind conduct as chairman."

Mr. Butler having returned thanks, in most appropriate terms, the proceedings were concluded.

Amongst those who attended on this most interesting occasion we observed—The Right Hon Louis Perrin, Hon St John Butler, Hon James Butler, Rev Wm Reeves, DD, LLD, Vicar of Lusk; James Butler, Esq; Rev Mr Fagan, PP, Rush; Rev Mr Hampson, RCC, Lusk; Rev William Coddington, Rush; Mr James Madden, Balleugh; Mr John Smythe, Tyrrelstown; Mr Thomas Carey, Rush; Mr John Rooney, Raheny; Master Wm Reeves, the Vicarage, Lusk; Mr Michael O'Brien, Lusk; Mr John Martin, Mr Nicholas Mahon, Rahartin; John M'Mahon, MD; Walter Rickard, Esq; Christopher St Laurence, &c., &c.

The articles presented were purchased from Mr. John Donigan, the eminent silversmith, 32, Dame-street, Dublin, and the beauty of the design and excellence of the workmanship were the theme of universal admiration.

DEAR SIR,—Had circumstances allowed you to remain in the position which, as Stationmaster of Rush and Lusk, you have for six years occupied with such advantage to the community and honour to yourself, it is likely that time, while cementing our friendship, would have rolled on without you receiving any more-marked demonstration of public good-will than the occasional acknowledgment, from one and another, of obligation for your very kind and considerate attention to the convenience of the traveller or man of business. An approving conscience, and even flow of friendly intercourse, would have divested of incident, your official life among us.

But, as our connection has been severed by your removal to another station, which has been sought by yourself for reasons which we can well understand, the time has now arrived for your friends in this quarter to make to you a public and united profession of their admiration and regard.

Scrupulously correct in all your business transactions, tenderly jealous of the Company's honour, and ever alive to the various duties of your situation, you could not fail to enjoy the approbation and confidence of your employers.

In your relation to the public, also, there was a happy admixture of those qualities which sweeten life, and render agreeable the intercourse of man and man. Unvarying politeness to all comers, and constant attention to the wants or wishes of those with whom you had to do, added to habits of the strictest punctuality and precision, were sure to give satisfaction, and promote a strong and growing regard.

You will pardon us, also, when we allude to the neatness and taste which were displayed in all your local arrangements, and rendered Rush and Lusk the model station of the line. The passing stranger saw much to admire in the flower-clad slopes; but we who watched their progress knew, in addition, that they aptly represented the genius of the spot.

Besides all this, society enjoyed the advantage of having a person of irreproachable character in our centre of public resort.

Therefore it is that we, this day assembled, without distinction of creed or station, tender to you the assurance of our warm attachment. You have, no doubt, older friends than we, but none more sincere; you will acquire new friends, but not more earnest; and, go where you may, the memory of you shall long linger around our station, and the name of Henry Gallager shall continue to be associated, by general consent, with our best conceptions of what is amiable, upright, and becoming.

We request you will accept the accompanying token of our esteem, which we have inscribed with your name and our sentiments.

(Signed on behalf of the Meeting)
HENRY ST. JOHN BUTLER, Chairman.
JOHN SMYTH, Secretary.
Rush and Lusk Station, July 16, 1860.

REPLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, REV. GENTLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you from the bottom of my heart. There is no man in the community, be his station ever so high, his public services and duties ever so weighty or brilliant, that might not well feel some degree of embarrassment in the face of such a demonstration as this. And an individual, like myself, unknown outside the sphere of the very humble duties of a position as little elevated as it is deemed uninteresting, may be readily excused if he cannot speak but with the deepest emotion when he sees the most respectable representatives of rank and creed united in offering to him assurances of attachment and esteem so warm and so generous, that they seem rather the affectionate accents of private friendship, than the formal or measured language of public approval or regard. I confess I feel proud and happy, proud in my position this day so elevated, proud and happy in the confidence of my directors and superior officers, and thrice proud and happy in the possession of this invaluable testimonial of your distinguished approbation. Alas! however, it is only too true that something of melancholy must ever mingle like shadows with the brightest and happiest moments of our lives; and for my part, when listening to your history of my residence among you, sketched by a hand as delicate and refined as it certainly was friendly and partial, I could not help feeling sad; for those years which your unvaried kindness and urbanity made to glide only too swiftly away terminate my connection with Rush and Lusk; and while I gaze with grateful admiration on this beautiful and munificent gift of yours, as ornate as it is solid—which, to the day of my death, must remind me at once of the rank and sterling worth of my patrons and dear friends here—I feel a pang as I reflect that these splendid tokens of your regard are still only the farewell offerings of those with whom it is my grief to part. Your testimony to my conscientious efforts toward the faithful discharge of my duties to the company, my employers, is not less honourable to you than it is gratifying to me. You have condescended to be pleased with my poor and unpretending services to the public; but, in your large and liberal acknowledgment of my sincere desire to oblige and accommodate, you surely overrate my success, while you choose to forget that my ardour in that direction drew from the kindness which from all sides I received its prime stimulus and best inspiration. It is cheering and encouraging to find that no matter how formal one's duties may be—no matter how trodden down or commonplace the spot on which he is wont to meet his fellowman, he can surround himself with an atmosphere genial enough to sweeten and soften his driest tasks, and so sunny that, if it be not his own fault, there will grow up spontaneously around him flowers of the heart, sweeter far and richer than those that mantle the slopes of this, your station.

Farewell! honoured and most respected friends. I go away, taking with me the memorials of your regard, which I shall ever prize as among the best gifts that the world has given me. I go away, bearing in my heart recollections dearer yet, and more cherished. In sorrow or distress, in grief or pain, the name of Rush and Lusk will call back reminiscences that shall soothe, relieve, exalt, and console me. Accept, once more, my warmest, my heartfelt, and most grateful thanks.—Farewell!

HENRY GALLAHER.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.
But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the remainder wholly to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—

Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860..........	£31 10 0
Printing and Advertising up to July 7............	4 2 6
	£35 12 6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7..........	29 7 0
	£26 5 6

Mr. Ereen, 39, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friends may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.
The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

TO UPHOLSTERERS.
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL.
Tenders will be received up to Four o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August next, for Fitting and Furnishing the Council Chamber, in accordance with a specification to be seen in the office of the City Engineer, City Hall.
Tenders to be endorsed "Council Chamber," and deposited in my Office, in the City Hall.
The lowest Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
(By order)
ALEXANDER FARQUHAR, Town Clerk.
Dated 20th July, 1860.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 69 Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.
KINGSTOWN LINE.
OPENING OF THE SANDYMOUNT STATION.
On MONDAY next, July the 23rd, a Station will be opened at Sandymount Avenue.
For particulars of Fares, and Trains appointed to call there, see bills at the several stations on the Kingstown line.
(By order.)
Westland-row, July 19th, 1860.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JAMES G. ROBB.
Subject—"Prayer."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

BAPTIST CHAPEL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
TO-MORROW and Following Lord's Days the Rev. WM. GILES, of London, will Preach (D.V.), Morning at Twelve o'clock, Evening at Seven o'clock; and Wednesday Evening at Half-past Seven o'clock.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION
EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. D. W. JEREMY, M.A., of Warwick, will Preach in this Meeting House, TO-MORROW (Sunday), Divine Service commencing at Twelve o'clock. No Collection.

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TO AMATEUR MUSICIANS, CHORALISTS, &c.—Singing at sight, on the Curwen and Hullah Methods; Reading in Time, Harmony, Counterpoint, and Musical Composition, on the Demophonic System, and every kind of Brass and other Instrument taught, individually or in classes, on the lowest possible terms, by an experienced London Professor, late of Jullien's Band, &c.
Choirs trained in Psalmody, Chanting, &c. Schools and Teachers attended.
Improved scales for all instruments, sent Post Free for Six Postage Stamps. Highest references.
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References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

SELECT SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 4, CHELTENHAM-PLACE, RATHMINES. Principal, Miss MOORHOUSE, with efficient assistants. References kindly permitted:—The Countess of Ferrers, Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Viscountess Massereene, Lady Roche, the Very Rev. Lord E. Chichester, Dean of Raphoe; the Rev. Dr. Luby, S.F.T.C.D., all of whom, from their knowledge of Miss Moorhouse's attainments, are able to bear testimony, as well as many of the parents of her present pupils, and of those whose education she has finished, that she is capable of imparting that well-grounded and accomplished education which is so peculiar to her establishment. Terms moderate. No summer vacation.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family. The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order. The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.—Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

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RE-OPENS ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
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Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. DE BURGH's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas R. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. DE BURGH's references to the Parents of present and former pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, L.A., Swansea.
Business will (D.V.), be resumed on the 19th of July, 1860,
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 28th, 1860.

PORTORA ROYAL SCHOOL.—At the Sizarship Examination recently held in Trinity College, Dublin, the First Classical and Third Science Sizarships were obtained by Mr. RICHARD BENNETT, and Mr. THOMAS TRACEY, both pupils of this School. At the last Scholarship Examination, the First Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. THOMAS BRETT, in his Senior Freshman year; and the Third Classical Scholarship was obtained by Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER, in his Junior Freshman year.
Mr. THOMAS BRETT entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1858, obtaining Second Classical Sizarship; and in the November following he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. BENJAMIN PURSER entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining First Classical Sizarship; and in November last he was placed first of all the candidates for Royal Scholarships.
Mr. THOMAS NORMAN entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Fourth Classical Sizarship; and in last Hilary Term he headed the list of the Classical First Honor-men of the Junior Freshman Class; and in Trinity Term he was (with another again similarly placed.
Mr. ROBERT HUTTON and Mr. JOHN DOCKRILL entered Trinity College, Dublin, from Portora, in June, 1859, obtaining Second and Third Science Sizarships; and in last Trinity Term they were placed First and Second on the list of First Honor-men in Science of the Senior Freshman Class.
Only four boys have obtained Science Sizarships in Trinity College direct from school, and these four boys were all educated under the present Head Master of Portora. Only three Scholarships have ever been obtained in Trinity College by students in their Junior Freshman year; and of these, two were educated at Portora;—Mr. ALLINGHAM, under Dr. Greham; and Mr. PURSER, under the present Master.
N.B.—Vacation terminates on the 10th of August. The punctual return of the pupils is earnestly requested.

STEAM EXCURSION.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by HOWTH, IRELAND'S EYE, and LAMBAY, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

FARES.

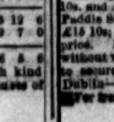
	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, ...	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back, ...	2	6
" Kingstown and back, ...	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 16th July, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; and Havelock, Wednesday, 18th, at 7 o'clock Afternoon.

By Direction of the Post-Office Authorities the day of Sailing of the PRINCE ALBERT is altered from Saturday, the 21st, to TUESDAY, the 24th JULY.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also their splendid screw steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessels have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedentedly short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and cabin passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.

For New York, calling at St. John's, N.F.
Prince Albert, July 24.
Connaught, August 14.
Ulster, To follow.
Now Building—Munster and Leinster.

Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 6s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £6 6s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin—60s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).
COUNTY OF GALWAY.
SALE on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Rose Lally, Devisee and Executrix of Francis Lally, deceased, Owner; Ex parte Patrick O'Malley, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge HARGREAVE, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Noon, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in Two Lots, the following Lands and Premises,—
Lot No. 1—A House and Plot of Ground in the town of Kiltomer, and a Plot of Ground known by the name of John Coghlan's Garden, containing in the whole 3 acres 1 rood and 29 perches, statute measure, situate in the parish of Kiltomer, Barony of Longford, and County of Galway, and held under lease, dated 4th day of August, 1826, for lives renewable for ever, at the yearly rent of £5. This Lot is unoccupied.
Lot No. 2—A Plot of Ground, part of the Lands of Kiltomer aforesaid, containing 3 roods and 29 perches, with the houses thereon, situate in the Barony of Longford, and County of Galway; held under a lease, dated the 11th day of July, 1831, for 3 lives, and 31 years from the death of the survivor of them, at the yearly rent of £4, payable half-yearly. All the lives in this lease are in existence. These premises are also in the owner's possession.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1860.
R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.
DANIEL LYONS, Solicitor.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
Lots 1 and 2 are Town Parks, and adjoin the village of Kiltomer, which is a post and market town in the county of Galway, and has four cattle fairs in the year.
There are three good dwellinghouses on Lot 1; also a range of offices out of repair, which at a trifling expense might be made valuable as dwelling houses or offices.
On Lot 2 a two-storey high dwellinghouse has been erected, which stands in a central part of the town of Kiltomer, and might be converted into a hotel or shop.
For rentals and further particulars, apply at the office of the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin; and to DANIEL LYONS, solicitor, having Carriage of the Sale, No. 59, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.

CHANCERY.
Connell Loughnan, Petitioner; John Brady Executor of James M'Ternan, deceased, Respondent.
Irish Chancery Regulation Act, 1850, sec. 15.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors or Pecuniary Legatees of James M'Ternan, of Heapstown, in the county of Sligo, Esq., deceased, on or before the 1st of August next, to furnish in writing to the respondent's Solicitor, Thomas Kernan, Esq., of No. 26, Arran-quay, in the City of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Respondent may, without any expense to them, prove in this Matter such or so many of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, such creditors shall receive due notice: And all such creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my Office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received Notice of such disallowance. I also require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting the real and freehold estate of the said James M'Ternan to come in before me, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the 1st day of August next, and proceed to prove the same.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1860.
E. LITTON.
CONNELL LOUGHNAN, Solicitor, Petitioner in person, No. 84, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSES, KINGSTOWN.—CORRIG-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.—To be Let, in this favourite Avenue, a most desirable House, well suited to a small family. It is well Furnished and in the most perfect order. In consequence of the owner going to England for two or three months, it will be Let on moderate terms. The House consists of handsome drawingroom, diningroom, three best bedrooms, servants' apartments, water closet, and a constant supply of pure water; a small Garden at rear.—For cards and terms apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN—UNFURNISHED HOUSES—TALBOT COALL respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that there are now a few Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold, in most desirable localities, particulars of which can be had on application to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN—SUSSEX-PARADE.—To be Let, fully and handsomely Furnished, for such term as may be agreed on, one of the best Houses on the above Terrace. It consists of two Receptionrooms, five best bedrooms, two servants' apartments, water closet, garden front and rear. There is a beautiful and uninterrupted view of Kingstown Harbour, and is within two minutes' walk of the Terminus and five of the Baths.—For cards and terms apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.
The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to Milltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.
For full particulars, apply to ALFRED H. MIDDLETON, Solicitor, 27 York-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

AUCTION OF CRUSHED AND REFINED SUGAR.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION, BY BULFIN AND FAY, at the Broker's Office, COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, on TUESDAY, 24th JULY, at Two o'clock,
120 Casks Crushed } Sugar.
5,000 Loaves Refined }
JAMES FOXALL, Broker.
Commercial Buildings, Dublin,
20th July, 1860.

NEW ZEALAND—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—A Military Settler, who has obtained a grant of land (400 acres) in New Zealand, and situated in the best part of that colony viz, the province of Auckland, is anxious to meet with a gentleman possessed of moderate capital, to co-operate with him in stocking and cultivating whole, or part of the said lands, with the view to make them productive. Advertiser intends proceeding to Auckland in a very short time.—For particulars, &c., apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post-Office, Ballyvoy, Larne, County Antrim.

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Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
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Professor of Veterinary Surgery; formerly Veterinary Lecturer at the Royal Dublin Society; Fellow of the Royal Veterinary Colleges of Alfort, Paris, and London; successful Candidate for the Gold Medal awarded at the Royal Veterinary College of London, for the best Treatise written by a Graduated Veterinary Surgeon, &c., may be consulted relative to the *Diseases of Horses, Dogs, Oxen, and Sheep, and the Soundness of Horses.*
AT THE ROYAL VETERINARY INSTITUTION, HARRY-STREET, DUBLIN,
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Established under the auspices and patronage of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
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Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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OFFICE DESK AND FIXTURES TO BE SOLD, at 57, Middle Abbey-street.—Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

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SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
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Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.
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On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.
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FANCY DRESSES, PRINTED MUSLINS, MILLINERY, TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS and HATS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
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Have now a large additional Stock of
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MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.
N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two and a quarter past Five o'clock.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visiters to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber will leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
I have obtained permission, as Printer to the Irish Volunteer Movement, to Sell, for Two Pence, the Pamphlet containing COLONEL FRENCH'S LETTER, Explanatory of the Statement of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Secretary of State for War, with Commentaries thereon. Also, at same price, the Pamphlet containing COLONEL FRENCH'S SPEECH, delivered in the House of Commons, on the 17th July, 1860, to which is added the Important Letter on the Irish Volunteer Movement, from the Right Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Knight of St. Patrick, Colonel Commandant of the Antrim Artillery; or, the Three Pamphlets will be forwarded by post, for 6d., the proceeds to be applied to the General Printing Fund.
JOSEPH M'DONNELL,
Stationer and Printer, 8, Eden-quay, Dublin.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION,
To those about to be married.
A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap] with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET,
Dublin.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
and all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

SELTZER WATER,
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

Miscellaneous.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 8s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
NO SECOND PRICE.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Prize Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Thrashing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
in great variety at
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FINAL SALE for this Season in Lots
To prepare for our usual Summer Stock-taking, we have decided to offer the residue of our SEASON'S STOCK OF LIGHT GOODS at a still further reduction of price; and, in order that the Sale should not disturb our usual Trade, we have arranged that it shall take place in our Wholesale Warerooms, which we shall THIS DAY open, with large varieties of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, laid out in Lots for purchasers.
No. 1 DEPARTMENT will contain a LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS, each of which will include a NEW PRINTED MUSLIN OR FANCY DRESS, a FASHIONABLY-TRIMMED STRAW BONNET, and a SUMMER MANTLE OR SHAWL,
All at 20s. each Lot.
No 2 DEPARTMENT will consist of similar assortments of Goods, but of much higher quality,
All at 40s. each Lot.
No 3 DEPARTMENT will contain a much better variety of Goods, and all of very superior styles and quality,
All at 60s. each Lot.
All these Lots will be so arranged as to give the Customer the greatest facility of choice; but no Lot will be broken, or any variation made in quantity or price.
This Sale will readily commend itself to those who wish to combine in their purchases a variety of the most useful articles of Dress, at greatly Reduced Prices, and all submitted to be examined and compared at the same time and in the same Department.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
MARY-STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION;
GREAT SALE OF STRAW BONNETS, HATS, &c.
Having purchased the greater part of a manufacturer's stock of the above goods, at a tremendous reduction, we intend giving our numerous Customers and the Public the full benefit thereof. We shall show them, on this day (Saturday), and three following days, 23rd, 24th, and 25th July. The extremely low prices, and the enormous stock that will be offered for selection, are advantages rarely to be met with.
BARNARDO'S,
36, MARY-STREET, and 4, DAME-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

FRENCH CLOCKS IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Warerooms over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
French Clock Wareroom, and Jewellery and Watchmaker,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS.
THE JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY
SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

		£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	..	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	..	7	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged	..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	..	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	..	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	..	3	5	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	..	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA AND SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor.
46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.
The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale.
It consists exclusively of Wines of the highest quality. The Port is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co.'s first brands; none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The Clarets for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of 1854. The Sherry, chiefly Messrs. Pemartin, and Co. The Champagne, Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character.
Purchasers of an entire bin or upwards can have free storage.
FREDERICK STOKES.
46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings,
2nd July, 1860.

CHARLES M. STEPHENS, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, 28, WEXFORD-STREET, Dublin, begs to remind his friends and the public that he has on hands, and makes to order, Doors, Sash Frames, Sashes, Staircases, Shutters, &c., which he is determined to furnish and dispose of at the lowest scale of profit. Terms, Cash.
P.S.—Shop Fronts, &c., executed with neatness and despatch. Estimates furnished free of charge. Observe—
WEXFORD-STREET.
Orders by Post attended to.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
The quality is excellent, and the prices very moderate.
J. E. and CO. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited stock of House Furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—
Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Fenders and Fire Irons.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.
J. E. and CO. are Agents for Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes; and are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Mansions and Towns.
34, 35, 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1830.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, *fourteen* very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.

Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. H. Johnson	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Mrs. West, ...	1	0	0
A Gentleman, ...	2	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	5	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.	1	0	0
General Hill, ...	2	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare, ..	2	0	0
Miss Aylmer, ...	1	0	0
A Friend to the Orphan, ...	2	0	0
John Clerk, Esq., ...	1	0	0
A Protestant, ...	1	0	0
Anonymous, Bangor, ...	0	2	6
C. Gannon, Esq., ...	2	0	0
Lady Crofton, ...	0	10	0
E. Hatty, Esq., ...	1	0	0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	8	0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

Wants.

A RESPECTABLE Young Woman, a Protestant, wants a situation as attendant on a Lady, or young Ladies; she works very well at her needle, and makes up fine things very neatly, and is willing to make herself generally useful; will be well recommended by her present mistress, with whom she still is.—Any commands addressed to "M. B.," at 75, Waterloo-road, will be immediately attended to.

JUST DISENGAGED, and wants a Situation as Cook, a steady, active, Middle-aged Woman, who understands the baking of bread with her own barm, and understands the management of a dairy if required. The advertiser is a Protestant.—Any address left for "E. A.," at 36, Mabbot-street, shall be respectfully attended to.

A PROTESTANT and his Wife are looking for Situations in a Gentleman or Lady's establishment. He can mind horses, and drive in single or double harness, and make himself generally useful in all Farm Work; his wife would be also capable of any employment in a family. If there was a gatehouse in which the Man and his Wife could reside, and where it would be desirable that the children of the neighbourhood should be taught needlework, &c., she could undertake such duties, as she has been teaching for the last four years.—Apply to "T. K.," care of Rev. Alexander Leeper, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

AS BUTLER, or as Butler and Valet, a tall respectable man who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has had long experience in families of the first distinction; would go single-handed in a small family; his character will bear the strictest investigation—his last master is in town; no objection to town or country; no Attorney or Doctor need apply; is a Protestant; is parted with in consequence of the family going abroad.—Any commands addressed to "T. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, shall be attended to.

A SMART, active Man wants a Situation, as general indoor Servant in a respectable family; the advertiser has satisfactory discharges, and understands his business well, and can be highly recommended by his last master; has no objection to a country situation, and is a Protestant.—Address "J. B.," No 4, D'Olier-street, or at the IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Peter's, Athlone, of evangelical views and active habits.—Apply to Rev. JAMES GULLY, Sligo.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted Two Good Compositors.—Apply to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES.

SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.—Wanted, for the Parochial School, Kilkenny, an experienced Master. Salary, £40 per annum, with apartments.—Applications with Testimonials to be forwarded to the Secretary, Rev. WM. C. GORMAN, St. Canice Library, Kilkenny.

WANTED a respectable Girl, as Indoor Apprentice to the Mantle and Dress Making, where she will be taught her business thoroughly, and treated as a member of the family. Fee moderate. Also, Two Outdoor Apprentices.—Apply to Mrs. MACGREGOR, 58, Henry-street.

BANDSMEN WANTED.—Wanted, for the ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEER GUARDS, several efficient Bandsmen; also, a Band Sergeant—one who has filled a similar situation in a Line or Militia Regiment.—Apply to the Secretary, at the Office, 11, Beresford-place.

WANTED, a Country Mason and Handy Man, a Protestant, and married to a Protestant, who can build and pave, dash and plaster, and is able and willing to make himself useful in various works of the farm. His wife is expected to assist occasionally in the laundry.—Apply, by letter, to Rev. W. S. O., Drummond, Drumcondra.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S CATTLE SHOW, CORK, JULY, 1860.
THE PATENT NATIONAL GAS WORKS,
For Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Farm Buildings, Colleges, Railway Stations, and large Establishments.
This most perfect Apparatus will be exhibited in full work, and Gas manufactured from both
PEAT AND COAL.
Especial attention is directed to the simplicity of its management, and its capability of generating Gas, greater by 20 per cent. than any other apparatus yet invented.
WM. DANIEL,
Gas Engineering Establishment,
55, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Crosbie, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation; it has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution; it has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour; and it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be fully informed of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanity can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant ruinous forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. DAY's treatment of all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, evince, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and complete change of demeanour.
Messrs. DAY have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other pernicious diseases requiring considerable treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address,
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
20, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short, the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO.,
NEW MEDICAL HALL,
20 WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold only in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 34, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of Medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.

We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an Inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

JUVENILE CLOTHING
Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
☞ Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER
39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Late of Lamprey's.)
I beg to call attention to my Stock of PENS, SPORTING and PRUNING KNIVES, manufactured under my own superintendence from the best materials. The blades are made of cast steel, so as to ensure their keeping a sharp edge; the springs are of the finest shear steel, producing that elasticity so essential to a well-made knife.
My RAZORS retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality the old Read's Razors were made of, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years. My TABLE KNIVES cannot be excelled in sharpness, durability, and moderate prices. A useful and elegant assortment of SCISSORS for plain and fancy work always ready.
☞ Superior Plated FORKS, SPOONS, &c., at manufacturer's prices. All kinds of CUTLERY made to order and repaired. NO SECOND PRICE.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS
SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev Dr. GOSLETT.
Second Master—Rev. W. CHARTRES.
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German, Entrance Composition Prize, and Honors in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HEBREW premium, and also a FRENCH Premium, and was one of those examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Kinahan, a pupil of this School, enjoys TWO valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS,
4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

PLATE GLASS, PIER,
and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.

ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.)
Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same size as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles, &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
☞ A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield rifles, &c.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE.
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
The concluding Sermon of this Series on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, by the Rev. THOMAS MILLS, M.A.
A Collection will be made towards completing St. Jude's Church, at Richmond. Divine Service at 7 o'clock.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. G. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.
Subject—"The Great Salvation.—Have you escaped yet?"
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol., S.I.C.M.
Subject—"Can Dr. Spratt's Scapular or Dr. Cullen's Sacraments save a dying sinner? or Plenary Indulgence free from Purgatory?
I. Why is the salvation of sinners "great"? Who only could accomplish so wonderful a work? Why does St. Peter say "There is no other name under heaven given to men whereby we must be saved?"—Acts iv. 12, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why do you, Roman Catholics, "neglect this great salvation," and look to others besides the great Redeemer?
"How can you escape if you neglect" Him who alone is "able to save?"
He says, "Come to Me," and him that cometh to Me I will not cast out."—St. Matt. xi. 28; St. John vi. 37, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
II. Can Dr. Spratt's brown scapular save? Can cloth—red, brown, or blue—cure the soul? Can aught but the blood of Christ wash you from your sins?—Apoc. i. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Can Sacraments save the dying from Hell if they have neglected the Saviour, and put their trust in others to deliver them?
Can "Plenary Indulgences" free from punishment those whom "the blood of Christ has not cleansed from all sin?"—I John i. 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Can Purgatory purify those who have not washed their robes in "the blood of the Lamb, that they have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in by the gates into the city?"—Apoc. xxii. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If the police do not believe in Dr. Spratt's sacraments, or scapulars, or superstitions, are they bound to mind his "caution" to constables in reference to the Adelaide Hospital?
If the scapular guards against accidents and dangers, Dr. Spratt should make each Roman Catholic wear one, that he may not fall sick near Peter-street!
Are Dr. Cullen and all the priests Carmelites or scapularians? Or are they content with miraculous medals, Agnus Dei, &c.?
Roman Catholic friends, trust only in God, look to Christ, pray for the gift of the Holy Spirit, and "search the Scriptures." Be independent of priestly power and creature salvation, for life and for death, and give God in Christ all the glory.
Bring your Bibles, come and hear.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

Consols declined one-eighth to-day in London, New Threes remaining at yesterday's rates. There was a consequent reduction in our market of one-eighth in both Securities, the business being inconsiderable, and the tone rather weak. Joint Stock Bank Shares were all exceedingly buoyant; Bank of Ireland Stock improved one-half-per cent.; Nationals advanced 35s. per share, but this might have been anticipated from previous reports; Royals opened at last price, but subsequently an improvement of one-quarter was established; and Hibernians were in demand at £36½, an advance of one-quarter being asked.

In Steam, Atlantics opened strongly, and finally closed at an advance of one-half over last rate, notwithstanding Mr. George O'Malley Irwin's violent rush into print. City of Dublin Shares all maintained their position steadily, and the Ship Building Shares closed firmly, at the previous rate.

In British and Irish the nominal prices were £45½ and £46, and in Dundalk Steam £10 to £11.

In Mines, the dealings were confined to Connorrees, which closed rather heavily at a reduced price, although the intention of the directors to recommend a dividend of £2 10s. per cent for the half-year has been officially published. General Mines were in request at £4, an advance of one-eight being demanded; and Mining Companies of Ireland were on sale.

In Railways the business in Original Shares was but trifling; Great Southern Stock passed hands at an advance of one-half per cent on last price, and closed strongly. Waterford and Limericks were largely dealt in, without any change of value, and were steady at the price; of Irish South Easterns and Midlands there were sellers at the previous rates; Cork and Bandons were offered for sale; there were also offers to sell Dublin and Belfast Junctions at an enhanced price; and offers to buy Cork and Passage, Dublin and Kingstown Stock, and Waterford and Kilkenny Stock, at last prices; Dublin and Wicklows manifest rather a downward tendency, there being sellers at one-eighth under last price.

The market in Preference Securities, which had been dull for the last few days, recovered its activity in some degree to-day. Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents realised their last price, closing strongly. There was a trifling decline in the Dundalk and Enniskillen A 5 per cents, and an advance of one-eighth in Great Southern 4 per cent. stock, and Londonderry and Enniskillen Halves were done at an improved price. Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents (marked No. 3), and Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents. were in request, at last quotations.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

Reports were again circulated that a loan of £5,000,000 is to be contracted for fortifications. The Stock market opened with a tendency to dulness this morning, consequent on the recent heaviness of the Paris Bourse, but there was no actual alteration of price until the middle of the day, when a decline of ⅛ occurred. Short loans are still offered in the Stock Exchange at 2 to 2½ per cent., and Exchequer bills are consequently less weak at 1 to 4 prem. At the Bank demand for discount continues active, and in the open market also the rate remains at 4 per cent. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Railway market continues firm in character, although the decline in Consols caused a corresponding movement in this department. The public sales of colonial wool commenced yesterday, with a full attendance of buyers; both home and foreign a fair amount of competition was displayed, and last sales prices were fully maintained. At a meeting yesterday of the creditors of Mr. Joseph Hooper, leather merchant and tanner, of Bermondsey, who lately stopped, a balance sheet was read by Mr. Sawyer, the accountant, showing liabilities to the amount of £31,000, and assets £5,200. At the end of last year the deficiency was stated to be only £3,500, the difference between that sum and the present deficit of £25,800 being caused by losses by failures and depreciation of the stock.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

Funds to-day were weaker owing to some realisations. At one period a decline of ⅛ per cent. was quoted, but the latest prices were only ⅛ per cent. below those of yesterday. The day's business was devoid of any interesting features. British Railway Stocks were quoted rather lower, but the few sales effected proved to have been merely speculative. The supply of money in commercial circles was adequate, but not much business was done below the Bank minimum. Demand at Bank continued moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 20.

Amberg, Nottingham, 6⅜ ½; Caledonians, 94½ ⅝; Chester and Holyhead, 52½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77⅞ 8½; Great Northern, 115½ 16½; Great Northern, A, 114½ 15; Great Western, 70¼ ⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107⅜ ⅝; London and North Western, 102⅞ ⅜; London and South Western, 95½ ¾; Midland, 119⅜ ⅝; North British, 64⅛ ⅝; Mexican, 20¾ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98¾ 9. Consols close very weak, at the above rates, on very flat prices from Paris. Shares declined in sympathy with Consols, and are weak at the above rates. Canadians dull. French very flat. Grand Trunks, 6⅞ 7. Great Western of Canada, 11 to ½. New, 9⅜ ½.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	93⅜ ¼
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	93⅜ ¼

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	93⅜ ¼
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅜ ¼ ⅛ ¼

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜
New Threes,	93⅜ ¼

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	93¼ ⅛
Account,	93⅜ ¼
New Threes,	93⅜ ¼

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	93¼
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes,	93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 2 prem.; Eastern Counties 56½; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107⅛ ⅜; London and North Western, 102½ 3; Midland Stock, 119⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99 8⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ 1; Bank Stock, 230⅛; Caledonian, 94¼ ⅜ ½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70⅜ ¼; Mexican, 21; North British, 64⅞; York, and North Midland, 85⅛; Great Northern 115; Great Northern A, 115; South Eastern, 85⅛ ⅜ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, 51⅞; Consols steady at 93⅜, rather buyers. Shares opened dull, but are now a shade firmer, and decidedly better in tone. Canadians and French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY.—The Funds to-day are dull, and consols are quoted about 1-16th lower. Very little business is going forward in any department. British Railway Stocks, in two or three instances are slightly lower. The reports from Mark-lane to-day, are not favourable. Heavy showers are frequent in the country. Thick clouds prevail, allowing little sunshine.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, JULY 20, 3-30 P.M.—Great flatness prevailed at the Bourse. Rentes, which opened at 68·50, were finally quoted at 68·20, or one-half lower than yesterday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 20.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ ¼
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	235½
National Bank	65¼
Royal Bank	25⅞ 26
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4½ ⅜
City of Dublin	—
Do. Half Shares	50⅞
Ditto Issue of 1836	50
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building	52½
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	21s 3d
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	114⅞
Waterford and Limerick	22¼
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford, 6 per cent. per perp.	5⅛
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99⅞
Londonderry and Enniskillen	—
Do Halves 5 per cent. perpetual (1849 and 1851)	12⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92½ ⅜	93⅜	93 ⅛ ¼		93¼	
Ditto for Account			93 ⅛ ⅜	93½	93¼	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅜	92⅞ ¼
Ditto for Account			92⅞ ⅜	92⅞	92⅞	
Bank Stock						

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The demand for discount in London continues unabated without any alteration in the rates of accomodation; firstclass securities being negociable in private channels at 3¾ per cent. From certain alterations which have taken place in the Money Market, capitalists now show more inclination to deal in commercial securities but as the change alluded to may be only temporary, it is considered questionable whether any downward movement of importance will occur in the discount rates. With respect to the recent heavy failures in England, it was stated by the chairman, at the meeting of the London City Bank, held on Tuesday last, that the bills discounted by the Bank for Messrs. Streatfield, Lawrence, and Mortimore, and unpaid, amounted to about £50,000, and had several names to each. A meeting of the creditors of this firm took place, to-day to receive a full statement of affairs, and fuller particulars than those now known will no doubt be shortly communicated to the public. The London Joint Stock Company also apprehend a loss of between £30,000 and £40,000 from the same cause. As regards trade in Manchester and the woollen districts, there is little change to notice. As to the former, the market is still quiet, with discouraging advices continuing to be received from India, and purchases, which are made on a small scale, are confined almost to the Mediterranean and home trades, with lower prices generally in every case. For woollens, the demand is much the same as last week, but the high price of wool continues to interfere with operations, manufacturers having to ask higher rates for goods in consequence. In respect to the silk trade, the reports of the silk crop in Europe are somewhat cheering, as it is expected that the harvest will be far more abundant than last year; from certain calculations, however, that have been made, it is not expected that the new silk will be very much below previous quotations. The new Commercial Treaty with France does not appear likely to assist in removing the differences between the Coventry ribbon weavers now on strike and their employers, as the latter state that, should they comply with the demands of the weavers, they will be unable from the terms of the treaty to compete successfully with the French manufacturers of St. Etienne and Basle.

Foreign and Colonial Produce—Business in London is rather less animated than it has lately been.

Tea—The market is steady, and prices are quiet; good common congou, 1s 4⅛d to 1s 5d per lb.

Coffee in steady demand, without much alteration in price; plantation sells steadily at full rates, 74s to 78s being paid for middling and good middling blue, with prices for other descriptions in the same proportion, according to quality.

Sugar—A good business is done in this article, and prices for some of the superior kinds have advanced 6d; Mauritius and Barbadoes have been selling at full prices, and Madras has brought, in some cases, the 6d advance above mentioned. Refined kinds are steady, brown lumps 52s per cwt.

Rice still inactive, but prices firm.

Tallow quiet, without any change from last quotations.

Saltpetre—A large business has been done with a slight advance in price.

Indigo—The public sales have continued to progress rather slowly, and no material alteration in the rates realised has taken place within the last few days.

The additional imposition of 1s 11d per gallon on spirits has created considerable discontent among distillers and the trade generally in this country, as it will, doubtless, materially interfere in the sale of whiskey. As the latter is generally made overproof by the distiller, the increased duty will amount to nearly 2s 6d on each gallon when obtained from the distillery, but the consumer will not, as is erroneously supposed, have to pay so much additional as the latter figure, inasmuch as the strength of the article is reduced by the spirit dealers. It is stated that very little influence has been exercised on French brandy by the new duty from the high prices asked on the Continent; and the present inactivity of this branch of the import trade is likely to be injured by the unfavourable accounts from Bordeaux and other places, to the effect that the oidium blight has re-appeared.

Leather—The paralysing influence with which trade has been affected by the late failures is beginning to give way, and business is now somewhat more steady.

Wool—The demand has been quiet during the week in Dublin, but prices keep steady, and there is no quotable alteration from previous rates. For the week ended the 18th inst. the quantity exported from the North Wall amounted to 506 bags and packs.

Cotton—Steady demand; no change in prices.

Provisions—Butter—Supplies at our market on a liberal scale, with prices tending upwards. The quantity exported from Dublin, for the week ended the 18th instant, was smaller than usual, amounting to 2,092 firkins only.

Bacon—Prices of bacon also advanced at Wednesday's market. Limerick middles, 74s to 76s; new Wicklow bacon, 72s to 74s; old, 68s to 70s; Wicklow cheeks, 46s to 48s; fine long hams, 78s to 84s; short Wicklow, 60s to 68s.

Eggs—5s 10d export price, 6s 6d retail.

Ducks—7s to 7s 6d retail.

Potatoes—(New) 4s 6d to 8s per cwt.

Hay—New, 2s to 3s; old, 4s 6d to 6s per cwt. Straw, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt.

Cattle—There is nothing particular to notice respecting the supply or demand at fair. All butchers' animals continue to be eagerly sought after, and milch and store cattle are also in active request. At Smithfield, on yesterday, sales were easily effected, but there was a small attendance of sellers. Prime beef went from 70s to 72s 6d, and mutton from 7d to 8d, old wethers, which, however, were scarce brought a shade more. Veal rated from 9d to 9½d, and lamb from 22s to 35s each. At the London cattle market, on same day, was a steady demand for prime beasts and sheep, for which full prices were obtained; but inferior kinds were dull, and rather easier. Lambs, calves, and pigs sold to a fair extent, at full quotations; and the report of the Glasgow market, on Thursday, is nearly to the same effect as that of London—the demand for cattle of good quality being active at high prices, while inferior were slow of sale; sheep and lambs also sold well at the latter market, and the prices realised were, for best beef, 74s to 78s; and for mutton, 7d to 8d per lb., which were higher prices for beef than those seemingly obtained at the London market. The exports from our quays, from the 12th to the 18th instant, both days included, comprised 799 head of cattle, 1,698 sheep, 1,482 lambs, and 250 pigs.

Grain—It will be recollected that in our observations, on Tuesday last, we mentioned that a large number of grain-laden vessels were on passage from the South of Europe; that they had been kept back by the North-east wind, but that their arrival at Falmouth or Queenstown might be daily expected. It was reported that a great number of these had been beating about the coast of Spain, unable, from the direction of the wind, to make further progress towards the United Kingdom; and speculators were pausing, as they were indisposed to operate in the face of so many cargoes of breadstuffs being near at hand. The calculations on this head have turned out to be correct, as a favouring breeze has, within the past few days, brought an enormous number of vessels with grain into each of the above ports; and these arrivals will doubtless exercise an important influence on prices. From Friday last to yesterday the large number of 289 cargoes entered the above ports of call 68 being of wheat, 98 of Indian corn, 91 of barley, 6 of oats, 9 of rye, 13 of linseed, and 4 of rapeseed. The reports received from the English markets since Tuesday show an absence of activity; but, in consequence of the weather not being quite settled, prices have not been reduced by the arrivals above referred to, as had been anticipated; for, although the upward tendency of wheat has been checked, holders do not seem much inclined to give way. Indian corn, however, can be bought in London at 1s. per quarter lower at the least, and it is expected that before the end of the month it will be obtainable for even less money. Barley is also a shade lower in the latter market. At Liverpool, to-day, wheat was held for somewhat higher prices; but in the other articles there was no particular alteration. At our Corn Exchange, to-day, there was an improved retail demand for wheat, at Tuesday's prices, and for fresh feeding oats an advance of 6d. per barrel was obtained. Indian corn, on the contrary, influenced by the number of arrivals at ports of call, became further reduced in value, and yellow was to be had from 1s to 1s 6d cheaper; and it is likely that some of the late arrivals will be ordered round to our port.

The following are the quotations, viz.:—White wheat, 31s to 33s; red wheat, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 20s; oats, 14s 6d to 17s; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 17s to 20s; Indian corn—Ibraila, 31s to 31s 6d; Galatz and Odessa, 32s; white French, 33s 6d, and white American, 35s to 36s 6d.

The accounts from France represent prices in the French markets as tending downwards.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JULY 20.

Provisions—Spitalfields—A sharp market with the highest prices we have not yet quoted. Prices—Flitch bacon, new Wicklow, 70s to 74s; old, 68s to 70s. Wicklow hams, 60s to 68s; Wicklow cheeks, 46s to 48s; Limerick middles, 74s to 76s; fine long hams, 78s to 84s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 70s to 74s; old 66s to 62s; hams, new, 62s to 66s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 42s to 45s per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 100s to 106s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 2d to 6s 3d; duck, 7s 0d per 124 (wholesale). Hen, 7s to 7s 4d; duck, 8s per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9d to 12d per lb Firkins, 84s to 104s per cwt.

Butter Crane Thomas-street.—Firkin butter, first quality, 106s per cwt; second, 100s; third, 94s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 7d to 10d per lb. Herrings—Fresh, 8s per hundred.

Coals—House, 15s 6d 17s, to 17s 6d per ton ex-ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 19th July, 15s 6d per ton. At Dublin market three Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—The supply at market to-day was limited, but with little variation in price, and though there is a downward tendency, the prices of last week were fully maintained, ranging from 25s 6d to 26s 9d, according to quality.

The demand is good, and prices firm at 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs.—GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 20.

There was a small supply at our Corn Echange to-day. The best samples of oats brought an advance of 6d per barrel. We must notice Indian corn 1s to 1s 6d cheaper than on Thursday, but rather more business was done.

	S. D. S. D.		S. D. S. D.
White wheat	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 17 0
Red do.	30 0 to 31 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	18 0 to 22 0	Bakers' flour	17 0 to 21 0
Bere	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn, per	
Oats	14 6 to 17 0	480lbs	31 6 to 32 6

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
651 Wheat,	per barrel 20 stone..	31 0	33 0	31 6
932 Oats	do. 14 stone..	14 6	17 3	16 0
464 Oatmeal	cwt. 8 stone..	15 0	17 0	16 4

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JULY 14.

Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	57 7	Oats	25 8	Beans	46 6
Barley	33 5	Rye	41 3	Peas	43 7

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	56 7	Oats	26 7	Beans	46 6
Barley	34 2	Rye	39 8	Peas	41 4

Duty one shilling.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 19.—Sugar market quiet; 300 hhds. Jamaica sold at 37s. 9d. to 45s. Rice not quite so firm; 6,000 bags sold at barely previous prices. Saltpetre dull. Linseed steady. Bombay sold at 51s. 6d., and Bengal at 49s. 9d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 20TH.—Weather fine. Supplies moderate of wheat and oats, small of barley. Large arrivals off the coast. Wheat trade dull at Monday's rates. Barley rather cheaper than on Monday. Oats very slow sale at last rates.

LONDON (USBORNE'S) CORN MARKET, JULY 20.—At to-day's market supplies of wheat and oats were good. Weather not quite settled. Wheat, English and foreign, against buyers. Floating cargoes in heavy supply off coast, and good bids are made; sellers are very firm, and generally seem inclined to waste lay days. Flour, Norfolks, not to be done under 40s. per 240 lbs. No really nice barrels under 28s. to 28s. 6d. per 106 lbs. Indian corn has fallen to a price which seems likely to attract many buyers. Barley in healthy consumptive demand off coast and off stands, at rather more money. Rye held too high for buyers' ideas. Peas and beans by no means active. Oats not so good in price as on Monday, dealers being so well supplied.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 20.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers' & Maddock's report.)—Average attendance. Wheat in good demand for the interior at an improvement of 1d to 2d per cental. Flour slow, but unchanged in value. Oats and oatmeal steady. Indian corn little offering, few of the late arrivals having as yet been sampled. Value of flaxseed from the quay may be quoted 30s per qr.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 20.—Sales to-day 8,000. No change in market. Sales of the week 63,650 bales, including 4,040 on speculation, and 18,446 for export. Quotations of fair the same as last week.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JULY 20.—Small supply of grain. Fine red wheat is held is 1s to 2s per quarter dearer, but met little attention. Other articles unchanged.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, JULY 20.—An inanimate market here, with prices still ruling generally in favour of buyers. Some little irregularity prevails in both cloth and yarns.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 20TH.—No 1. 51s to 51s 3d. Mixed Nos., warrants, 52s 1½d to 52s 3d. No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 20.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 64s; 2,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 20.—No quotations to report.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—JULY 19.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with beasts. Prime breeds sold steadily, at quite Monday's currency. Otherwise the beef trade was in a sluggish state on former terms. The show of sheep was seasonably good. Downs and half-breeds were in request at full quotations, but other breeds were a slow inquiry on former terms. We had a fair sale of lambs, the supply of which was moderate, at previous rates. Calves were firm in price with a steady inquiry. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing at late currencies.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 8d to 4s; second quality do., 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime large oxen, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; second quality do., 4s 4d to 4s 8d prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown do., 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 6d to 5s; prime small do., 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10; suckling calves, 21s to 23s; and quarter old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 726; cows, 140; sheep and lambs, 11,300; calves, 480; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 270; shee 1,900; calves, 320

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, JULY 21.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The WoodNan's Hut," Herr Nicolo Deulin's Entertainment, "Eton Boy," "Ballet Divertissement," "Magic Toys," "The Young Mother."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 14th, amounted to 57,496 copies, making an average of 9,583 copies daily.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Last year, at this time, wheat-cutting had commenced in several of the English eastern counties. This year it will require another 4 or 5 weeks' time before the crops can be reaped. Price of wheat at Mark-lane yesterday is reported firm, at Monday's rates. At the meeting of the England, Scotland, and Ireland Chartered Bank, yesterday, the report, which was adopted, referred to the diminution of property, owing to operations having been conducted on a smaller scale, in consequence of the commercial depression in the colony, but the result had been, that no important loss had been sustained. A dividend was declared at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The last commercial accounts from Australia were reported to be favourable.

THE SATURDAY HERALD,
OF THIS DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 21,
CONTAINS:—
THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS! Further Details of the Massacre of Christians in Syria; Disturbed Condition of Naples; late Child Murder at Frome; the Volunteer Sham Fight at Liverpool; New Presbyterian Church at Rathgar; National Cattle Show at Cork; Party Disturbance near Lurgan; Latest Particulars of the Investigation; Meeting of the United British Army Scripture-Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society; Meetings of the Corporation, and North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the Week; Review of the British Corn Trade; a special report of the Commercial Transactions of the Week; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, and Sporting Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other Interesting News of the Week.
PRICE THREE HALFPENCE!
OFFICES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, AND 15, SACKVILLE-PLACE.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thorough Shrunk.

EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
We are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season. And have also in our own, and Messrs. Nicoll's of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design.
GEO. MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 21.

MINISTERS were compelled to withdraw another of their "particular measures" of the Session yesterday. In Committee upon the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Bill, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Briscoe, and Mr. Henley recommended the postponement of the Bill. This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hubbard, and Sir F. Baring. Upon a division there were in favour of the first clause, which embodied the principle of the Bill, 76, and against it, 116. The majority against Government was therefore 38. Thereupon the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a virtue of necessity, and withdrew the Bill amid loud cheers from the Opposition.

THE punishment of the lash is but a remnant of barbarism, and we thought it had been abolished as a means of reformation. It degrades the being upon whom it is inflicted, and destroys for ever his self-respect. What can be expected from the criminal who is treated as a brute, and whom you do not endeavour to persuade, but to punish by flogging? While the terror of the Lash hangs over him he may do your bidding and cower before the cat, but the lash only pains the body, and cannot affect the mind, which broods over the degradation, and teaches the man, as he has been punished like a dog, to act like one. With our Convict Prisons and Reformatories rising on all sides, we had hoped that the lash had been hung up in our prisons with the racks and thumb-screws of an olden time; but it is not so. A Parliamentary return, moved for by Mr. Stanley, proves that the lash is still used, and, in some localities, seems to be a favourite instrument of correction.

We are happy to say that, in the returns relating to corporal punishment, Dublin city and county are returned at *nil*. We have imprisoned criminals, or sent them to Reformatories, but we have no Chairman of Quarter Sessions or Judge of Assize who thinks that the surest way to reform criminals is to cut their bodies with the cat-o'-nine-tails. But Carlow, Cork, and Limerick figure dismally in the list. The sentences, however, pronounced in Carlow and Cork are comparatively humane, but what can be said of those carried out in Limerick? One would suppose that the Chairman who directed the punishment of offenders in the *urbs invicta* had graduated for the office of negro-driver in Carolina or Maryland. In the army the number of lashes inflicted upon full-grown men and old offenders seldom exceeds 25, and never exceeds 50. In Cork the average number of lashes inflicted upon a criminal is 18; in Carlow the number is not defined, but seldom exceeds a dozen; but in Limerick the usual measure is 144! Think of twelve dozen of lashes inflicted upon an unfortunate culprit, and judge what his passions must prompt him to do once he is freed from the tormentors. Besides, the punishments inflicted in Limerick, independently of the lash, are exceedingly severe. "Larceny," in Carlow, committed by a youth of 16, is punished by two months' imprisonment, at hard labour, and 24 lashes; but in Limerick, the same crime, committed by a youth of the same age, is visited with twelve months' hard labour, and 144 lashes! A criminal of 16 years of age in Limerick is sentenced to two years' hard labour and 144 lashes for stealing a pair of boots, while "burglary and robbery" together, in Cork, are punished with 12 months' hard labour and 18 lashes. There is one item in the Limerick Black List which strikes us with especial horror. A lad of 19, just verging on manhood, is guilty of stealing some potatoes. Perhaps he was driven to the act by destitution or starvation; perhaps there were young brothers in the hovel crying for food; we know not the exact circumstances, but the entry in the list is, "Stealing potatoes," to be imprisoned 12 calendar months, at hard labour, and three times whipped, 144 lashes. There is the most extraordinary variation in the degrees of punishment inflicted in Limerick. Thus, a youth of 18, who stole £8, gets off with three months' imprisonment, but accompanied with the favourite specific of 144 lashes; a man of 20, who stole £14, gets six months, and the inevitable 144 lashes; but he who steals potatoes is sentenced to twelve months' hard labour, and 144 lashes with the cat.

Surely, common humanity requires that some restriction should be imposed upon men who think the whip the most efficient means of reformation, and the degree of punishment for crime should be defined, so that housebreaking, which at Fermoy is punished by six weeks' imprisonment and a dozen lashes, should not receive a year's imprisonment and 144 lashes at the dictation of the Chairman of Limerick, sitting in Quarter Sessions.

AMONG the various items which make up the grand total of 472,000,000, annually required to maintain the civil polity of these islands, is one which is directly a tax upon prudence, and a premium upon carelessness. There is paid to Government annually £1,350,000 for the liberty of insuring our houses and goods against fire. Insurance Companies will undertake to insure ordinary cases for one shilling and sixpence for every hundred pounds Insurance Companies actually do this, and make considerable profit by the business; but, then, the Government steps in and says—"You shall not "insure unless you pay me double the amount the "company charges for my consent to the bargain." The companies undertake all the risk, all the trouble, all the loss, and even the collection of the duty, for one shilling and sixpence for every £100, but the State exacts three shillings for doing nothing at all.

It will be said that the whole sum, 4s. 6d. for every £100, is very small, and is readily paid by every person who desires to insure. That, however, is not the point. The question is, whether the State is justified in demanding double the sum charged for the risk. In insuring three, four, or five hundred pounds' worth against fire, the severity of the Government tax is not perceived; but, when the sum insured amounts to twenty or thirty thousand pounds the Government charge makes a very serious difference. It is well known that no person insures to the full value of his property; he sures a certain portion of it, and runs chance for the rest. If the duty were removed, he could insure £300 for the same cost for which he can now insure but £100. Take the case of St. Andrew's Church. The cost of that church was £21,000. To insure this sum would annually cost £10 10s.; without the duty, but the Government charge raises that at once to £31 10s. Hence it is that the churches of Dublin are not insured. Again, extensive mercantile establishments now lay by certain sums annually, and become their own insurers and thus evade the duty altogether. It is the middle class tradesmen or the professional who insures, and generally for a sum far short of the value of his property. In France, where there is no insurance duty, everyone insures, and the amount of property insured is three times as great as that insured in England, notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the latter country in comparison with that of the former.

But, when such varied and such increasing calls are made by the State upon the resources of the country, it is idle to expect that the duty on insurances can be abolished now. An "association," whose prospectus we publish to-day, agitates for the "reduction" of the duty, say to one shilling for each £100 assured. If there be any truth in Mr. Gladstone's theory, that the lower the duty the greater the revenue, here is an opportunity for testing it. The promoters assert that if the duty were lowered to one shilling per cent., the revenue would be increased, from the increase of the numbers who would insure.

It is too late to carry any Bill, framed upon these principles, this Session; nor do we think that the result of Mr. Gladstone's experiments in the case of French wines is encouraging to his theory. Next Session, however, under another Government, which will think it more politic to remit a tax upon prudence than a tax upon drink, the Association may hope to succeed as it deserves.

The *Times* on the present Servile Condition of the Press in France:—

Beaumarchais ought to rise from his grave, and turn his attention for a while to the manner in which the press is handled at Paris just now. His own little difficulty in former days was with the theatre, but that was a fleabite compared with what the unfortunate proprietors, *gerants*, and editors of French newspapers have to contend with in our time. Provided Beaumarchais and his actors preserved a religious silence on religious matters, and a politic silence on things political; if they did not allude to the King or the Government in any way, or to the lapdog of any Duchess who stood well at Court; if they kept clear of literature, and avoided finance like a pestilence; if they never made mention of foreign Governments, and, above all things, said nothing about the Opera, they were reasonably safe. Now, the case of the modern French journalist is more evil than this. The blame of his silence, as well as of his words, is imputed to him. When a great one passes away from the scene of his earthly labours, the journalist must be prepared to scatter whole groves of cypress upon his untimely tomb. It won't do for him to repeat the old Parisian refrain of "Demi-bouquet d'immortelles, un sou, un sou." He must not sigh; he must groan. Not decent mourning, but sackcloth and ashes, must be the order of the day. If not he will soon arrive at the stage of "the warnings." How it ever gets so far it would puzzle one not a little to say, after the insight we have just obtained into the little preliminaries necessary before one is allowed at Paris to be an editor or proprietor of a journal at all. One can understand that if a man was notorious as a literary or political firebrand, any Government carried on the principles which distinguished the Imperial *regime* in France would not be too well pleased to see him engaged in the conduct of an influential journal. Of course, with the system of "warning" in full work, he is at the mercy of the Government, but then the Government is well aware that a frequent repetition of such violent attacks upon private property does not add much to its credit or stability. This is natural enough; but what is to be said when we find that respectability of character and moderation in opinions actually operate to a man's prejudice, and prevent him from obtaining the needful licence to become a newspaper proprietor? Here is the new doctrine as propounded by a person who, unfortunately, has the power to enforce it—M. Billault. "An Opposition Paper patronised by men of note and respectability (*des hommes considerables*), who combined, without distinction of party, talents acknowledged and sanctioned by public favour, would, by that very fact, acquire a disquieting influence. The more a paper so conducted was constitutional—the more care it took not to infringe the law—in a word, the more moderate it was, the greater would be the inconvenience." That is the new doctrine probably long since acted upon, but surely never avowed in terms until M. Billault propounded it in set formula. We will give a practical illustration of its working, which was recorded in our Parisian correspondent's letter of Tuesday last, but which may have escaped the notice of the general reader. This would be a pity, for it is a story which the world would not willingly let die. The *Courrier de Paris* fell into the market. A certain M. Leymarie purchased it, and wished to become the manager of his own property. He applied for the needful licence, but, although it had been freely given when he applied for leave to manage an inferior publication—the *Courrier du Dimanche*—on the present occasion there were doubts, there was hesitation, there was delay. It was hinted to him that the authorities wished for comfortable assurances upon certain points. How had M. Leymarie obtained the purchase-money? Rumours had got abroad that a capital of £20,000, and even of £40,000 had been subscribed for the purpose of engaging the services of the most eminent writers on the Opposition side. M. le Counseiller d'Etat did not like the look of the business at all. He asked to see the deed of sale, which was instantly submitted to his inspection; but—no; there was a hitch. M. Leymarie at last obtained speech of M. de da Gueronniere, and they fell a-talking upon the whole business. The Minister, the chief of the department, had heard, not without anxiety, that many persons, eminent by position, character, and ability, had connected themselves with the enterprise—notably, the Count d'Haussonville; would it be prudent to entrust the direction of a newspaper to such hands? There was no end of M. de la Gueronniere's perplexities, and at last he said the best thing M. Leymarie could do would be to see the Minister in person. Poor M. Leymarie stumbled out of the Councillor's cabinet in an exceedingly uncomfortable mood, and not so sure as he had been that the permission he sought was a mere formality. A few days afterwards he was received by the Minister of the Interior. "So, ho, M. Leymarie, you want to establish an opposition newspaper?" The Minister thus plunged boldly into the thick of the discussion. The "allocution" was not very encouraging, but the interests at stake were great; and so M. Leymarie replied that all he and his friends aimed at was to examine with independence the acts of the Government, but if the Minister conceived that they intended defamation, or even systematic criticism, he was entirely mistaken in those views. It is really difficult to imagine that the scene which followed could have taken place anywhere else than on the stage. He would have been a clever dramatic author who conceived M. Billault's reply. "M. Leymarie, I admit as legitimate your pretension to exercise the right which belongs to every citizen, to express, through the channels of the press, your thoughts on public affairs. But—but—but I, as Minister, charged by the Chief of the State to take care that the Administration is not disquieted, have a right to keep on the defensive against any opposition that might embarrass it." This was, speaking plainly, what guarantees can M. Leymarie offer that the "Courrier de Paris," under his management, will not embarrass the Government? If that point could be made clear there would not be much trouble about obtaining the needful permission. In pursuance of this theme M. Billault proceeded to unfold his doctrines with regard to the persons who were looked upon as the "peculiarly dangerous" in all press matters. The more respectable the men, the more dangerous they were; the more moderate the paper, the greater was the chance that it might become an embarrassment to the Administration and the Chief of the State. The men wanted are either editors and writers of known devotion to the Government, or violent scribblers without either character, ability, or position, who could only bring discredit upon any cause which was soiled by their advocacy. The final upshot of this interview was that M. Billault thought the point was of sufficient importance to be submited to the consideration of the Cabinet, and so M. Leymarie must wait. A few days afterwards he received the following short and pithy epistle, which is so tersely written and so much to the purpose that any attempt to give its substance would only require additional space. Here it is *verbatim*:

"Paris, December 28, 1859.

"SIR,—In conformity with the first article of the Organic Decree on the Press of the 17th of February, 1852 you addressed to me on the 16th inst. a demand to be authorised to act as proprietor, manager, and editor of the 'Courrier de Paris.'

"I have the honour to inform you that this demand cannot be granted.

"Receive, &c.

"BILLAULT, Minister of the Interior."

There, then, was an end of the discussion, so far as M. Leymarie was personally concerned. He had paid his money, but he was not allowed to enter upon the enjoyment of the property he had purchased with it, lest the known moderation of his friends and allies in the enterprise might become an embarrassment to the Government.

The affair, however, was not quite closed, for Count d'Haussonville, who was a shareholder in the enterprise, thought he would try the result of an interview with M. de la Gueronniere. He determined to deal with the question simply as one affecting property. M. Guerard, a former proprietor, surely had a right to sell a property by which he was losing yearly from 40,000f. to 50,000f.? M. Leymarie had bought the property; surely he had a right to make such a purchase? Had the Minister of the Interior a right to invalidate such a contract between parties, and make it of no effect by an arbitrary act of power, and without cause assigned, at least in his official letter? M. d'Haussonville was of opinion that this was a case which might fairly be brought before the tribunals of the country, and he could not but think that it would cause more scandal than any mere *proces* connected with an infringement of the rule for the better regulation of the press. The question might certainly be raised, and there is still enough of liberty left in France to render such a discussion somewhat perilous to those who would maintain that the property of the subject lies at the mere mercy and discretion of the ruler. M. de la Gueronniere did not see the point, but still went on harping upon guarantees. What the Administration wanted before giving to influential persons the right of addressing the public and criticising its acts was an assurance that their criticisms would be friendly to the Government and inspired by sentiments of moderation. Hereupon M. d'Haussonville, who perceived that the Councillor of State was simply enunciating a resolution which was not to be shaken, seems to have thought the occasion a good one for uttering a tirade against the Government and the violent acts of which it had been guilty. Is it necessary to reprint at length a speech which commenced with these words:—"Allow me to remind, you, M. le Conseiller d'Etat, that in 1852, &c.," and concluded with, "May I reckon upon your giving an account of this conversation to the Minister of the Interior?" M. de la Gueronniere undertook this duty. The Count d'Haussonville then intimated that if the Minister of the Interior particularly wished to see him he would be happy to wait upon him. M. Billault has not, as yet, expressed any desire for an interview.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday Evening.

The splendid "mounting" of the *Prophete*, at Covent Garden, is still the talk of the town. I remember the same opera at the house (burned down three years ago), and I thought it was impossible for ingenuity and lavish expense in scenery to go further, but Gye has gone beyond his old self. A young lady, learned in the ballet, informs me that the skating scene is done differently from what it was in the old time, having several improvements borrowed from the Grand Opera at Paris, the skates are differently constructed, and there is more variety in the movements. The skates are on three little wheels—one in front on a freely-revolving pivot, and the two behind which revolve with more or less freedom. One thing in the opera is rather absurd: the ice is admirable imitated on a glazed carpet of some kind, and a large crack in the ice is painted in with great appearance of reality. But, in the next scene—an interior—the ice is retained, simply because it has to be used in an after scene. It looks rather absurd to see the conspirators sitting down to chairs and tables in a large hall, the floor of which is ice. The houses at Covent Gardens have been very crowded.

At her Majesty's, E. T. Smith—that most indefatigable and most successful of managers—the rough-and-ready Garibaldi of opera speculation, who succeeds where others see nothing but certain failure, is now conducting a series of cheap operas at playhouse prices. He has good singers, but the orchestra and chorus are fitted exactly to the "ladies and gentlemen" from Camberwell, and Kentish-town, who can now say they have been "to the Opera" with truth, and, what they more value, at little expense. The people in the pit sit there in undress, and the first and second tiers are made into dress circles. The whole affair is hurried and scrambling, but it pays. The only pity is, that fine singers like Giuglini and Titiens will be soon used up, singing so frequently and for such long seasons each year.

After the Orpheonistes (disguised Zouaves as some had it), we are now to have the real Zouaves. At least Mr. Harris, of the Princess' Theatre, thinks the scheme will pay; hence the following advertisement:—

"Mr. A. Harris begs to announce that he has entered into an arrangement with the Company of Zouaves, original founders of the Theatre at Inkermann during the Crimean war, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed in the principal theatres of France, Vienna, Madrid, Bruxelles, Constantinople, Milan, Turin, Berlin, Stockholm, Gibraltar, and Lisbon. The Zouaves will make their first appearance in England on Monday, July 23, in a novel and varied entertainment. The battles in which these artistes were engaged were Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Malakhoff, and Sebastopol."

The little amateur company of Zouaves, who performed at Kamiesch during the siege of Sebastopol, have doubtless left the French army and commenced a theatrical career.

The Fancy Fair at Woking (where pretty actresses appeared in the open day without *rouge*, to the great ecstacy of their admirers from the shilling gallery) was so successful that we are to have a repetition of it at the Crystal Palace next Saturday.

Fashionable Intelligence.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley are expected to leave town on Monday next, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood Park, during the race week.

Lord Gough has returned to St. Helen's, from England. We regret to learn that his lordship is suffering from temporary indisposition.

The Marchioness (Louisa) of Waterford is staying on a visit with the Archbishop of Armagh from the Continent, on her way to Ford Castle, Northumberland. Lady Stuart de Rothesay has gone to Nice, where it is the intention of the marchioness to join her mother in the autumn.

Lieutenant-Colonel Caulfield will arrive at Hockley Lodge on (this day) Saturday, from London.

Colonel Taylor, M.P., has arrived at Ardgillan Castle, from London.

Mr. J. A. Baker has returned to his residence No. 4, Clare-street, from London.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Departures—The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of Clogher, Mrs and the Misses Monde, family and suite; Captain Montgomery Moore, Mr and Miss Collard, Mr and Mrs Harrison, Mr Mrs and Miss Neville, Mr and Mrs Lambert, Colonel Bayley, Major Gun Cunningham, Mr and Mrs Ball, Captain Morris, Captain Little, R M, Mr and Mrs O'Hara, the Misses Birch, Messrs Silver, Oliver, J Solkeld, Richards, &c. Arrivals—The Right Honourable Lord Carew, the Lady Carew, family and suite; Mr and Mrs Alfred Chapman, and suite, from 2, Hyde Park-square, London; the Rev Disney, and Mrs Robinson, Mrs and Mrs Worthington, Captain Donaldson, Mr and the Misses Donaldson, of London; Mrs Irwin.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at the Church of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-street, London, by the Rev. Dr. Heron, Walter George Nugent, late Captain in her Majesty's 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and eldest son of Sir Percy Nugent, Bart., of Donore, county Westmeath, to Maria More, only daughter of the Right Hon. Richard More O'Ferrall, M.P. for Kildare County, and the Hon. Matilda More O'Ferrall, daughter of the late Viscount Southwell, of Hendlip, Worcestershire.

THANKS.

From the Committee of the Church Education Society, to the Liverpool Auxiliary Association, for £100, per Rev. C. W. Laurence; also, to Henry S. Close, Esq., for £100, being a bequest of the late Mrs. Ball.

Wm. Ledger Erson, to Stawell Webb, Esq. for £1, for the Saturday Evening Prayer-meeting Committee.

THE ARMY.
DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL LORD SANDYS.

The colonelcy of the 2d (or Royal North British) Dragoons has become at the disposal of the General Commanding in Chief, by the death of Lieut.-General Lord Sandys, who died on Tuesday last, at Ombersley Court, Worcestershire; making the sixth Waterloo officer whose demise we have had to record within little more than a month. The lamented deceased was the second son of Arthur, second Marquis of Downshire, by Mary Baroness Sandys, only daughter of the Hon. Martin Sandys, and niece and heir of Edwyn, second Lord Sandys. On the death of his mother in August, 1836, he succeeded to the barony of Sandys, as the eldest of her four younger sons. The late lord entered the army as cornet in the 10th Hussars, in July, 1809; and in 1812, then a lieutenant in the regiment, he accompanied that gallant regiment to the Peninsula, and saw much active service, and was present at the action of Morales, and the battle of Vittoria and Pampeluna. While on half-pay he was on the staff of the Duke of Wellington, during the campaign of 1815, as extra aide de camp to the great duke, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Subsequently he removed into the 2nd Dragoons, which he commanded as lieutenant-colonel from the spring of 1832, to December, 1837. The late general's commissions bore date as follow:—Cornet, 27th July, 1809; lieutenant, 19th July, 1810; captain, 25th August, 1813; major, 27th July, 1818; lieutenant-colonel, 21st January, 1819; colonel, 10th January, 1837; major general, 9th November, 1846; and lieutenant general 20th June 1854. The late Lord Sandys was appointed colonel of the 7th (the Princess Royal's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards, in March, 1853; and was, in August, 1858, removed to his old regiment the 2nd Dragoons. The deceased peer, who was in his 69th year, having been born 10th January, 1792, was unmarried, and the title and entailed estates devolve on Lord Marcus E. Hill, his younger brother. The present peer was born in 1798, and married Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Blake, in 1837; was brought up to the diplomatic service, and was attached to the embassy at Madrid in 1816, and was afterwards "precis writer" in the Foreign Office in 1852, in which year he served at Verona, and in Paris the following year. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Florence in 1824, and has filled a similar post at Lisbon and Rio Janeiro. His accompanied the Marquis of Hertford's special embassy, as secretary, to St. Petersburg, in 1827. His lordship was formerly in the House of Commons; he sat for Newry from 1832 to 1835, and twice unsuccessfully contested Evesham, but was seated on petition in March, 1838, and represented that borough till 1852. For some years he was an officer of her Majesty's household, having been Comptroller of the Queen's Household and Treasurer from July, 1847, to Feb., 1852.

The report which appeared in the London *Times* on Thursday last, that Lieutenant Harvey, Royal Engineers, has been released and his sword returned to him, is incorrect. Lieut. Harvey is still under arrest. The major-general has allowed him an extended parole, so that the officer can go out whenever he pleases. The sword has not been returned to Lieut. Harvey.

MILITIA.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Between nine and ten o'clock 21 officers, 26 sergeants, and 445 men of the Fermanagh Regiment of Militia arrived at the North Wall, by the Windsor steamer, from Manchester, *en route* to the Royal Barracks.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday the 8th Royal Lincolnshire Regiment of Militia, consisting of 27 officers, 40 sergeants, 44 corporals, and 775 men, embarked on board the steamer Windsor and Trafalgar from the Royal Barracks, *en route* to Liverpool, thence to Lincoln.

THE NAVY.
APPOINTMENTS.

Masters.—Denton H. Speer, to the Cusack; F. T. Jameson, to the Mersey.

Paymasters.—William Weaver, advanced to the first class; George J. Starr, advanced to the second class; E. W. M. Millman, advanced to the third class; E. B. Walker, to the Porcupine.

Atlas, 91, built for a screw steam ship, of 800-horse power, will be launched from Chatham Dockyard to-day, the 21st. The launch will take place about two p.m. The dockyard gates will be thrown open to the public at twelve o'clock; there will be every opportunity for all persons to witness the launch without hindrance of any kind.

Rhadamanthus, steam vessel, Master Commanding Sturdee, left Woolwich on Thursday, with a cargo of machinery for the western yards, and a number of seamen and lads from the Fisguard, flag ship, for service in vessels now fitting out.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock. a.m.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 20.—The *Patrie* contains the following: It is asserted that the most energetic measures are about to be taken in concert with the Porte, for proceeding to the relief of the Christians in Syria.

SPAIN.

A semi-official journal of Madrid says that, in consequence of outrages committed on Spanish subjects in the Republic of Venezuela, the Government has ordered some vessels-of-war to proceed there.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, JULY 20TH.—On the occasion of a torch-light procession for the reception of Szakics, which had been arranged, notwithstanding the prohibition of police, a crowd assembled. It was dispersed by the interference of the military. Several arrests were made. No persons were wounded. Tranquility was restored before midnight.

SICILIAN POLITICS.

PALERMO, JULY 18, VIA GENOA.—Some of the ministers have resigned.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, JULY 20.—The *Opinione* says, relative to the alliance with Naples, "we do not believe that negociations have been commenced up to the present time. If overtures are made, it may be projected that in the view of the present state of thing at Naples, they will not result in the conclusion of an alliance."

MUTINY IN THE NEAPOLITAN NAVY.

NAPLES, JULY 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says, the refusal of naval officers to act against Sicily, is confirmed. Four frigates have joined in this *pronunciamento*.

FLIGHT OF 45,000 CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

The *Patrie* says, advices received from Syria are of a grave nature. Great anxiety was felt at Beyrout, respecting the fate of the Christians who had taken refuge in the south of Kesrouan, to the number of 45,000, and who were surrounded by the Druses and Mutualis in much greater numbers.

MARSEILLES, JULY 20.—The journals announce the arrival of General Trochu, N. Osmont, Colonel of the general staff, and left to-day for Beyrout. The commissariat will leave for same place on Sunday. Ten large transport steamers are completing their preparations for departure at Toulon.

RECENT RIOTS AT NAPLES.

NAPLES, JULY 19.—A rigorous inquiry has been instituted in reverence to the events of the 15th inst. The regiments of the Royal Guards have been removed from Naples, and the National Guard has commenced its services. These measures have made a favourable impression, and a manifestation has taken place, some of the inhabitants shouting "Hurrah for the King, hurrah for the troops. Several houses were illuminated during the evening. The army has taken the oath to the constitution, on which occasion the King delivered an address. Proclamations of the King to the army, and the people have likewise produced a good effect. The Ministry is supported by public opinion.

NAPLES, JULY 17TH (VIA GENOA).—The officers of the Royal Guard did not take part in the conflict on the 15th inst. between the soldiers and the people. Some of the former shouted "Long live Maria Teresa". The Minister of the Interior arrived at Naples on the 16th inst. Some of the officers of the marines have taken the oath to the Constitution, on condition of not being ordered to fight against Italians. General Clary has asked for reinforcements. Several officers of the Navy and Artillery, and of the Engineer Corps, have tendered their resignations.

INDIA.
COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, JUNE 21ST.—Both imports and exports continue without any animated demand. For a few descriptions of grey cloths and grey shirtings a trifling improvement has taken place, and also in cotton twist. Coloured yarns maintain their value. Woollens dull, and market over supplied. Copper declining. Bar iron in rather more demand. Cotton, wool, and linseed held at increased rates, owing to a fall in freights. Vessels lately sought after at handsome rates cannot now obtain such as will pay expense. Quotations for Liverpool, 35 to 45 per ton, with very little offering.

COURT OF ARCHES—THE CASE OF THE REV. MR. BONWELL.

This suit came on at the Court of Arches on yesterday, in the form of a trial of the truth of the allegations against Mr. Bonwell, who appeared in person, and conducted his own defence. A number of witnesses who were brought forward at other stages of the case, were examined.

The case against defendant was completed. Mr. Bonwell said he should not call witnesses. The hearing of the defence was postponed to another day.

GAZETTE NEWS.

The nomination of the Rev. J. K. Denison Maurice to the ministry of Oxford-street Chapel is gazetted.

Mr. G. Richmond Collis is appointed agent at Birmingham for the issue of Foreign-office passports, vice Everitt, resigned.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.
TRAMWAYS (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of the Tramways (Ireland) Bill.

Lord REDESDALE opposed the bill, as involving new principles in legislation.

Lord LUCAN also opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day nine months.

This unusual proposition was received with laughter.

After some debate,

Lord LUCAN withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and

The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

The House then went into committee on the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Bill.

On clause 1, embodying the principle of the bill, a long discussion ensued, in which Mr. Estcourt recommended the postponement of the bill, as did also Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Henley.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Mr. HUBBARD, and Sir F. BARING, supported the bill.

On a division the clause was rejected, the numbers being:—For, 76; against, 116. Majority against the Government, 38.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then withdrew the bill amid, loud cheers from the Opposition benches.

REFRESHMENT HOUSES BILL (IRELAND).

The House then went into committee on the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill. Some further progress was made with the clauses, when the sitting was cut short by the lateness of the hour.

The House then adjourned till 6 o'clock.

INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

At the evening sitting,

Sir J. FERGUSON asked whether it was true, as reported, that English troops had been placed on board French ships, intended for Syria, and whether France and England would act in conjunction on the Lebanon and at Damascus.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that he had received no intelligence that British troops had been placed on board French ships for the purpose of common action in Syria, but France had made communications with the great European Powers and with Turkey, at the same time to consider whether a convention might not be established to assist in putting a stop to the horrible massacre in Syria. The matter was under consideration by the Governments both of France and England, and it was not the intention of the latter to act alone. Ships of war would be stationed on the coast, but the troops would not proceed into the interior.

PERSONAL MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Sir C. WOOD replied to the attacks made upon him on the preceding evening, without notice, and in his absence, he denied the charge that he had acted with arrogance and unfairness either towards members of the House or towards his own Council. With regard to the last, he declared that his relations throughout had been frank and cordial, and with very few exceptions their decisions have been unanimous. He further vindicated himself from the charge of withholding the necessary papers.

Mr. HORSMAN answered the complaint that he had attacked Sir C. Wood in his absence, by asserting the Minister ought to have been present. He proceeded to renew the personal attack on Sir C. Wood, for his conduct in respect of the Indian army, charging him further with hurrying the Indian

Army Bill through the House, and overriding his council, and declaring he did not retract one word of his previous assertions.

Lord PALMERSTON said he never heard a more lame excuse for one of the most unfair and discourteous proceedings, without precedent, in his Parliamentary recollections. He trusted and believed that no other member would have so misconducted himself. Would any man of common courtesy, feeling, or sense of social propriety, have made an attack like that made by Mr. Horsman on the Indian Secretary, without giving him notice, or taking the trouble to ascertain if he was in his place.

QUEEN'S PRINTERS' PATENT.

Mr. BAINES inquired whether it was the intention of Government to take any measure to carry out the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Queen's Printers' Patent, viz., that the patent of the Queen's Printers, so far as related to the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the Sacred Volume be allowed henceforth to exist.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the exclusive privilege, heretofore enjoyed by the Queen's Printers, for the printing of Bibles and Prayer-books, had now ceased, and would not be restored. He thought, however, that under the competition with the University printers, the price of the existing editions of the Bible and Liturgy was as low and the quality as good, as it was possible to expect. He proposed, therefore, to make no practical change in the present system.

PARTY RIOTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. COGAN called attention to the late Orange disturbance in Ireland, invoked Ministerial interposition to put down the secret and illegal association, which he said produced much public perturbation, and by commenting upon the magisterial bench and the jury panel, actually polluted the source of justice in Ireland.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. CARDWELL moved the second reading of the Maynooth College Bill. The purpose of the measure is to accept the treaties of the college, to appropriate some portion of the annual grant from Parliament to the repairs of their building.

Mr. SPOONER moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the bill should be postponed for three months. He opposed the bill on the ground that the doctrines inculcated at Maynooth were contrary to the teaching of the Holy Scriptures, and tended to the subversion of the Protestant establishments in these realms.

The amendment was seconded by Sir W. VERNER.

Mr. WHALLEY opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. GEORGE.

Mr. NEWDEGATE believed that the doctrines taught at Maynooth were not only Romanish, but Ultramontane. The bill, he declared, amounted to a perpetuation of the Maynooth grant.

The House divided—For the second reading, 135; for the amendment, 57.

The bill was read a second time.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2-20 a.m.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CASES.

CIVIL COURT, YORK—JULY 20.

(Before Mr. Baron Martin and a Special Jury.)

The Queen v. John Barff Charlesworth.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Overend, Q.C.; Mr. Monk, Q.C.; and Mr. Cleasby, were counsel for the Crown.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Maule, and Mr. Mellish for the defendant.

The defendant was charged with having advanced to Jose Luise Fernandez £3,700, and gave, or caused to be given, to several parties sums varying from £20 to £60, to induce them to vote for Mr. J. B. Leatham, one of the candidates at the late Wakefield election.

The Solicitor-General applied to the jury that this and three other cases might be postponed, on the ground of the absence, through illness, of Joseph Brear, a material witness in the case.

Sir F. Kelly opposed the application, stating that the records ought to be withdrawn. It was agreed that the records against the two Charlesworths, Archibald Crowther, and John Jebb, should be withdrawn. It is understood that Mr. James will make an application to the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Mr. Leatham, on the point that it did not appear that the information was laid within twelve months after the act was committed.

The Queen v. Edward Kinchliff.

Mr. Shaw appeared for the defence in this case.

The defendant resides at Wakefield, and he took an active part in the election for that borough. The specific charge against him was, that he gave to George Wainwright £20, to Sarah Jackson, the wife of J. Jackson, £30; to Maryann Barrstow, the wife of W. B. Barrstow, another voter, £20; and to John Robertson, £30, to induce the several voters to vote for Mr. Leatham. The case was not tried.

Mr. Shaw stated that he would advise his client to plead guilty. It was agreed that the defendant should be allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty.

The Queen v. Marsland.

The Solicitor-General, and the other counsel already named, appeared for the Crown. The defendant, who is an innkeeper at Wakefield, conducted his case. There were three counts in the information; the first count charged the defendant with offering a bribe of £20 to William Newsome, to induce him to vote for Mr. Leatham; the second count charged him with promising the discharge of a debt of £96 due from Wm. Catley to himself, to induce Catley to vote for Mr. Leatham; the third count charged the defendant himself with receiving from George Kenworth a sum of £96 on account of his vote for Mr. Leatham. The defendant went to Newsome and told him he had better promise to vote for Leatham, and then, if he would do so, he (Marsland) would give him £20 or £30. Newsome rejected the offer. Mr. Catley, innkeeper, owed Marsland about £96, and the defendant waited upon him, and asked him who he intended to vote for, and Catley said for Mr. Leatham. The defendant then told him he had succeeded in getting £96 from Kenworth to pay off the bill of sale Catley had given the defendant. Marsland had obtained £96 from Kenworth, and it was alleged that this sum came from the hands of Mr. Leatham's election agent. The defendant stated that what he said to Newsome was a mere joke, and he denied any intention to bribe. The defendant was found guilty on the second count.

The Queen v. Godfrey Noble.

Mr. D. Seymour defended Noble, who was charged with having corruptly offered to John Spaight £40, to induce him to vote for Mr. Leatham; and with having promised Ann Ingham to discharge a debt of £10, due to the West Riding Loan Investment Society, to induce her husband to vote for Leatham.

Found guilty on first count.

Queen v. Taylor.

The Bribery at Beverley case broke down—"Not Guilty."

QUEENSTOWN REGATTA.—FRIDAY.

One Hundred Pounds—Wildfire, 1st.

Indian Prize—Sybil, 1st.

Twenty-five Pound Prize—Fawn, 1st.

Rowing Race—The boat belonging to Cork Harbour Rowing Club, 1st.

STAMFORD RACES.

Kelton—Rap walked over.

Stamford Cup—Wallace, 1st; Avalanche, 2nd. Two ran. Won by 4 lengths.

Clefen Cup—Hartley Wintery, 1st; Suburban 2nd; Volunteer, 3rd. Seven ran.

HEREFORD RACES.

Nursery—Lawyer, 1st; Astarte, 2nd; Sister to Electricity, 3rd.

Gold Cup—Catherine, 1st; Miss Eleanor, 2nd; Nerio, 3rd.

BRAY AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAYS—UNIFORM FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Would it be possible to infuse into the directory a little of the sagacity of the Board of the London, Crystal Palace, and West End Railway, which runs from London Bridge round the Surrey suburban district to Pimlico, a distance of 15½ miles? Reference to that interesting work "Bradshaw," at page 57, will show, that from the several stations—viz., Sydenham, Norwood, Streetham, Balham, and Wandsworth, the uniform fares are charged of first class, 1s.; second class 9d.; third class, 6d. The line is thus treated as an omnibus line, and the only additional tax upon persons living a mile or two farther from town is, the tax upon their time. The ground near the Kingstown and Rock stations is pretty well built over, but my firm conviction is, that there is an unbounded mine of wealth for the Wicklow Company in the unrivalled building sites near all their stations, if from all up to Bray they would bring in passengers once an hour, at (say) the Kingstown fares. They could very well have uniform inland fares from Stillorgan, Carrickmines, and Dundrum, and uniform seaside fares from Bray, Shangana, Ballybrack, Killiney Junction, and Dalkey, and soon roads from station to station along the line would be opened up. The ordinary rules of railway traffic cannot be applied to the South Dublin suburban district. It should be treated as but a single locality, and every inducement should be held out to parties to reside near the several stations, and construct roads from station to station.—Your obedient servant,

A SHAREHOLDER.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your leader of this day you mention that Mr. Whiteside stated that "8,000 Roman Catholics" are in attendance in the schools under the Church Education Society. I am happy to be able to report that, according to our last general returns, nearly 12,000 Roman Catholics are in attendance in the schools of the society.—I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

ALEXANDER LEEPER.
Assistant Secretary.

20th July 1860.

THE BRAY TERMINUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Your usual valuable assistance will much oblige by entreating the head of all the heads on the Wicklow Railway to take the trouble of investigating why it is the retiring-offices at the Bray Terminus are the most repulsive of all similar departments on the line. The odour that assaults the passengers on alighting opposite, or passing by the places, speedily warns them to look out for their health; in fact, such is their state that no respectable person can approach, much less enter them. When I say the head of all the heads, I mean there are so many that none either can or will do their own work while there is one to counteract the duties of the other. There is, evidently, no union for the welfare of the line, and I have often heard the passengers saying, "there is a screw loose somewhere." There is another evil which the passengers are, likewise, much annoyed by. On the arrival of each train a number of idle, dirty-looking boys rush in on the platform and contend with them for the carriage of parcels, while the railway porters look on and never interfere. It by no means adds to the respectability of the establishment to permit such annoyance and inconvenience. The contention among the carmen is, likewise, such another nuisance allowed at the door that it is difficult to make an exit from the platform. Will you kindly excuse the length of space this necessarily occupies in your valuable paper?—it is the only way all our evils get any redress—I am

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE RAILWAY AND THE "TIMES."

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. James G. Robb, will preach—subject "prayer,"—and on Wednesday next, a sermon will be preached at eight o'clock, p. m.

Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. For an army of praying men in Ireland—Volunteers for Christ, who will wear the uniform of Christian love, and bear the standard of salvation. 2. For the Italian mission, and that the glorious Gospel of the grace of God may soon be preached "at Rome also," by the Italian Reformer, as it is now by him in Florence. 3. For a "cessation of persecution" in Syria, and that the religion of the False Prophet Mahomet, may soon be displaced by the "sword of the Spirit," and the love of Jesus occupy the hearts of all the Turks and Druses in that country. 4. For the Gospel in Tuam, and that all professing Christians in that town may soon learn to love each other with Christian affection.

DUNDALK WORKHOUSE.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

The usual weekly meeting of the Dundalk Board of Guardians was held on last Thursday, when Mr. Gill, the governor of the establishment, reported that one of the pauper inmates, who was deaf and dumb, was discovered to be *enceinte*. The woman has been in the house for several years, and is about 26 years of age, and the master reports that from the strict supervision of the females, and especially the poor creature in question, he had no doubt, but the offender must be some officer of the workhouse, as no others could possibly have any access to the wards of the females. The guardians immediately ordered the matrons and the nurse to see the poor woman, and ascertain if possible from herself who is the guilty party. In a short time the Rev. Mr. Marmion, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the house, informed the board that the woman pointed out the offender, who, it appears, is in the establishment. He requested that the guardians would postpone any proceedings for a week, stating it was important to do so, when a full statement will be laid before them. This the guardians consented to do, and I am in consequence unable to mention who the accused party is, but it would appear that the opinion of the master is confirmed that the offender is connected with the workhouse.—*From a Dundalk Correspondent.*

SLIGO BOROUGH.—We understand that the canvass of Mr. Macdonough proceeds most favourably at Sligo, and that the Conservative party have resolved to support him with all their force. Mr. Somers has made his appearance in the borough, and expresses great indignation that the rejected of Roscommon should interfere with his chance with the Liberal electors. Mr. Wynne has not yet resigned, and it is not known exactly when he will apply for the Chiltern Hundreds. The Conservative majority is estimated as quite sufficient to secure Mr. Macdonough's success.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN OF IRELAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—The half-yearly general meeting of the above company will be held on Friday, August 3rd, at the company's offices, Parliament-street, Westminister, London.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—His lordship sat yesterday for the disposal of civil bill cases, which he will take in the following order—First day, yesterday, A to B. To-day, second day, C to D. Third day, Monday, 23rd, E to G. Fourth day, Tuesday, 24th, H to I. Fifth day, Wednesday, 25th, K to L. Sixth day, Thursday, 26th, M. Seventh day, Friday, 27th, N to R. Eighth day, Saturday, 28th, S to the end of the alphabet.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A young gentleman, a medical student, residing in a lodging-house in Middle Mountjoy-street, took suddenly ill, yesterday morning, in his room. The illness was accompanied with severe retching, which lasted, as we are informed, for a considerable time. From the extreme pain which he was enduring, it was supposed that he was suffering from the effects of poison. Medical aid was at once called in, and the usual antidotes administered—we are happy to say with success. As soon as it was found safe the sufferer was conveyed to a neighbouring hotel, where he was carefully attended to. As we are informed no trace of poison was found in his room, nor any drug calculated to produce the symptoms exhibited. The gentleman was not of intemperate habits, nor was there anything to lead to the inference that he contemplated any attempt on his life. On making inquiry, last night, we were informed that all dangerous symptoms have disappeared.

THE LATE LUNACY CASE.—The friends of Mrs. Watte have decided in following the very proper and humane suggestion of the jury that she should not be consigned to a lunatic asylum.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—We regret to learn from private letters from the country that the potato disease has made its appearance to a considerable extent. Although as yet it is confined to the stalks, it is feared that it will soon extend to the roots. In the West of Ireland the progress of the disease has been very considerable.

THE LURGAN PARTY RIOTS.—PUBLIC INVESTIGATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THIRD DAY.

Lurgan, Friday.

None of the parties wounded at Derrymacash, in the Romish riot there, have yet died; but there are still little hopes of Murphy, though it is not improbable that M'Cann may recover. The other parties are but very slightly wounded, some of their wounds being more in their imagination than in their bodies. One girl was examined yesterday, who had been wounded, as she deposed, but the doctor had no occasion to use any means to heal the injured parts.

The entire evidence given up to the present time has been wholly *ex parte*, none but Romanists having been examined. The evidence given by most of these obtains little reliance amongst the Protestants of Lurgan and its vicinity. They know enough of firearms to be, at least, aware that it is utterly impossible to see a ball leaving the muzzle of a gun, and, yet, this was the evidence of some witnesses. Of course, the remainder of the testimony of such witnesses is considerably weakened by a damaging statement like this being made. It would be rather hard to get a jury—out of Galway—to believe that a young woman had such good eyesight as to be able to see a ball, to stoop her head, and thus escape it. Yet, this is a very fair sample of the evidence against the Orange party, as they are called. It seems strange to Lurgan people that the witnesses could all see what the Protestants did, but not one of them knew who threw stones amongst their own party. They admit stones were thrown, but, out of the many witnesses, none knew by whom they were thrown. Roman Catholic priests having lately exerted themselves as recruiting sergeants, it is not to be wondered at that their flocks should be now imbued with a martial spirit, even at Derrymacash, especially when "Father" Morgan was so accidentally in the chapel at the very moment the stone-throwing was commenced by his faithful parishioners. The fact, too, that the Protestant party, in going home, were conversing in the most friendly way with Roman Catholic neighbours, and some of them even in a cart with a Roman Catholic, Bernard Tighe, who deposed to their kindness and friendship towards him, and their having led his horse past the drums, shows that they had no intention of interfering with the other parties, had they not been forced to do so in self-defence; and this same Roman Catholic farmer deposed that, when he went into the house of a man named M'Cann, he saw "a boy" there, *sitting* loading a gun. The coolness of this shows where the murderous intention existed—whether with the Protestants, who took arms as a last resort to defend themselves, after they had been pelted back from the chapel to Tait's, or with the Romanists, who could go in and coolly *sit down* in M'Cann's to load firearms to shoot those Protestants who were returning peaceably home.

I have just been informed, this morning, that the pawnbrokers of Lurgan have had every gun and pistol which they had in their pawn-offices disposed of at good prices, to the Romanists of Derrymacash, who require them, as they state, "to shoot the rooks which are now injuring their potatoes in the bog." It might be well if the Government proclaimed this townland of Derrymacash, and took up those lately purchased guns, even at the risk of allowing the rooks to procure some food in the potato gardens in "the moss."

The following is an extended report of the evidence of Arthur Sherrie and Head-Constable M'Carron, who were examined after my despatch was closed yesterday, and of which I sent a summary by telegraph last night. They were both produced by Mr. Magouran:—

Arthur Sherrie, examined by Mr. Magouran—I know the Rev. Mr. Morgan; I am assistant teacher to Mr. Morgan in the evenings; I remember the 12th of July; I was employed the three previous days in teaching in the chapel, and also the week before; it was to teach the children their catechism, to prepare them for confirmation; there were children in the chapel; they were aged 6 to 14 years; the Rev. Mr. Morgan was in the chapel with them; could hear the Orange party coming; I was going out of the chapel, and Mr. Morgan told me to collect the children into the chapel, and shut the door, and I did so, and left Mr. Morgan and the children in the chapel, and I went home.

To Mr. Morris—I did not see the people on the road; I went home the back way.

Head-Constable M'Carron, examined by Mr. Magouran—I have been going on 13 years in Lurgan; I remember the last 12th of July and the previous 12th; there was not a large assemblage of Orangemen in Lurgan on the 12th of July, 1859, but there was the last 12th; on that day I saw the Orangemen enter the town of Lurgan; about three o'clock in the evening a very large body came in in procession from Portadown; they had drums and fifes with them; they had twenty-eight drums; I did not count the fifes; I believe there were as many fifes as drums; they marched, a good many of them, arm in arm; some had ribbons, and some orange lilies, in their button-holes; there were very few lilies; some few boys had them in their coat and vest; they were playing tunes; I could hardly tell the tunes; one party played "The girl I left behind me;" the hour for service in the church was twelve o'clock; I think I saw it in the placards; the day was Thursday; I think there is not a church service on Thursdays in Lurgan; Wednesdays and Fridays are the week days; I believe the service was a "special service;" it was placarded; the Orangemen who came in at three o'clock in the evening from Portadown did not attend the service; some Orangemen came in at four o'clock in the morning; I saw them coming in; they had two drums and fifes; they had no Orange ribbons or colours; they played; the next party came in between five and six; it was a larger party than the previous one; they had fifes and drums also, and played round the church, between five and six o'clock in the morning; a larger party beat out of town, came into the town at about twelve o'clock, and beat round and went out towards Portadown; they had six or seven drums and fifes; they had no emblems or colours, and played no party tunes; there were flags—some six or seven—on the church that day; there were red flags, and one was trimmed with orange; it was generally known in town that these were Orange lodges who marched in; I can make a good guess at numbers; I have often to calculate it; the number of persons who walked with the twenty-eight drums and fifes, coming from Portadown, I calculated at between 5,000 and 6,000; I saw no firearms amongst them; I heard shots fired while they were in town; there were some odds of fifty constabulary in the town—the whole strength of the force was fifty-five. There is a good number of resident Roman Catholics in Lurgan; it is my belief we had not enough of men to preserve the peace if a riot took place; I saw the Orangemen leave the town in different bodies; they left with the drums beating; the population of Lurgan is a mixed population; I cannot say that such exhibitions as on the 12th was calculated to lead to a breach of the peace; as far as the Roman Catholics of the town are concerned, I think there would be no breach of the peace; but if Roman Catholics from the country came into the town there might be a breach of the peace; the Roman Catholics of Lurgan have repeatedly complained of these displays; I understood the men marched in lodges; that was my opinion; there was rioting in Lurgan on the 17th of May; it was a holiday with the Roman Catholics, and Orange parties came in with drums and fifes, and we had a riot out of it; I believe the riot would not have occurred if the Orange party had not come in; I believe the Roman Catholics would not have gone out to the Orangemen and begun a riot.

To Mr. Miller—I went out to the Monytaghs the night of the 12th; I arrested Wm. Wright; he was loading a large fowling-piece; there was a cap on the nipple; I took it from him, and brought him into Lurgan; this day I drew the charge, and it was loaded with powder, large shot, and what I believe to be pebbles off the road, or broken stones; I arrested Samuel Tait the same night; there was nothing particular connected with his arrest.

To Mr. Magouran—After beating through town, they went into different public-houses; there came men on horseback at the head of some of the lodges, and left it in the same way.

Mr. Miller then stated that the magistrates did not intend to examine any more witnesses against the prisoner in the dock, but if further evidence could be given to implicate other parties either the next day, or at any time, they would hear it; the magistrates also desired him to say that any parties against whom there was evidence of their having had in their possession and used fire-arms on the 12th of July, would be committed for trial to the assizes, and no bail would be taken for them, and the other parties who had taken part, according to the evidence, in an unlawful assembly, riot, or other misdemeanor, such as an assault, would be admitted out on bail to take their trial at the assizes; they would give the names of each of these parties in the morning.

Mr. Morris asked their worships to name the amount of bail.

Mr. Miller said they would bind the accused in £20 each, and two sureties in £10 each.

Mr. Morris said he could produce witnesses to prove that with the Roman Catholic party originated the whole riot; that they had, with premeditation, assembled there to attack the Protestants, and had come a considerable distance for that purpose. He would, however, reserve this evidence until the assizes, inasmuch as the bench were determined to send the cases for trial; but he wished it to be known to the public that they had a good defence when the proper time came to make it.

The court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The investigation was resumed this morning, when W. M. Miller, Esq., with Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., J.P., and J. G. Greene, took their seat on the bench at half-past eleven o'clock, having spent the previous hour in consultation in the magistrates' room.

Mr. Miller—We have decided upon committing, without taking bail for them, the prisoners whose names the clerk will now read.

The Clerk—The names are—Samuel M'Keown, Wm. Stevenson, Thomas Humphries, Wm. Costello (Ballynany), Edward Murphy, Wm. Humphries, Wm. Wright, Samuel Tait, and Robert Mayne.

Mr. Millar—The magistrates announced to you, last night, that they would commit you for trial. You are committed for what is called a felony, and the magistrates will not take bail for you. Now, let the police remove these nine men.

Mr. Magouran called the attention of the bench to the circumstance that Magoun deposed, the previous day, that Edward Abram had fired a pistol, and, according to the rule made the previous evening, any person having and using firearms was to have been committed. He did not know whether they would think of including Abram in the number.

Mr. Miller said there was no evidence that Abram fired arms loaded with ball.

Mr. Magouran thought it was not necessary to prove what the arms were loaded with; besides, it was impossible that they could do so.

Mr. Miller—When making the announcement, last night, I spoke of a felony; Abram's case is not a felony: therefore, he does not come under the rule which we made.

Mr. Magouran would not press the matter, but he had thought it right to name it.

Mr. Miller—We debated that matter amongst ourselves, and have given our decision.

A young man then offered himself as a witness on the part of Wm. Humphries.

Mr. Miller—The magistrates have taken into consideration whether they will take any evidence on the part of the accused, and the bench desire me to say that they will not do so. To take evidence in such cases is not the rule, and they will not depart from the usual practice.

The other nine prisoners were then put forward.

Mr. Miller—You now stand charged with being in an unlawful assembly on the 12th July. You are entitled by law to get out on bail. The magistrates will commit you formally, and if any of you find bail, it will be received. The amount of bail will be what we announced last night—yourselves in £20, and two sureties in £10 each.

Mr. Hancock—The following nine men not in custody will come in and give their bail before Tuesday next, or warrants will be issued against them. They are—Joseph Haddock, Richard Murphy, Alexander Murphy, senior; William Abram, Stephenson Turkington, Samuel Ruddell, Edward Murray, William Cassells, and Samuel Macauley. That will be nine committed, and eighteen admitted out on bail.

The Clerk said the men in the dock to be bailed out were—Cinnamond Hughes, Alexander Murphy, jun.; Samuel Pickering, William Cassells, John M'Keown, James Turkington, H. Murphy, Edward Abram, and Christopher Murphy.

Mr. Miller said that, as a matter of form, and in order to bind them over in the usual way to appear at the assizes, they would take the evidence of the doctor.

Robert Strickland Hannay deposed—I am a doctor of medicine, and surgeon and medical officer of the Lurgan Dispensary; on the 12th of July I was called on to visit Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy, who were lying in houses in Aughacommon; I saw them about seven o'clock in the evening; Charles M'Cann had received three gun-shot wounds—one about the right knee, the second in the right hip, which passed out, after traversing the fleshy part of the hip, and a third wound in the left hip, the ball still remaining, not having yet been extracted; I consider his life still in danger; I also attended Thomas Murphy; I found him suffering from the effects of a gunshot wound he received in the left side of his chest, and I have no doubt the ball, or pellet, or slug, is still in his chest; I consider the life of Murphy is in danger; I have visited both of these men since; I believed that their lives were in danger from the first, and that their lives are now in danger.

The proceedings then terminated, and the magistrates retired from the bench.

The nine prisoners will all be bailed out, several of their friends having immediately tendered their names as security for them; and the nine yet at large will at once come and give bail.

It is intended to apply to the Queen's Bench to also admit out on bail the nine committed to prison.

It is said several large subscriptions have already been offered for the defence of the prisoners; not but the subscribers deeply deplore what has occurred, but they believed the accused only acted as all men are entitled to do in defence of their own lives.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SARDINIA.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT.)

TURIN, JULY 16.—After long deliberation whether any one should be sent or not to Garibaldi, some one who would not give the Mazzinists a handle for abusing Garibaldi's good faith—as La Farini so imprudently did—the advocate and deputy Depretis, who is slightly tinctured with Radicalism, and who enjoys Garibaldi's confidence, has been finally selected. Depretis voted against the annexation of Nice, an act that will recommend him to the general, who cannot bear that annexation, and, in consequence of it, became estranged from Count Cavour; but not to such an extent as to induce him through resentment to ruin the cause of Italy. On the other side, Count Cavour compassionates the general's ire, knowing that his brave soldier does not form a true estimate of political necessities, but fancies that everything can be accomplished by the sword. The Count, therefore, has had no difficulty in approving the departure and mission of Depretis, who embarks this day at Genoa. Many persons will be in the same vessel bound for the same quarter. It is certain that if the selection of this individual gives satisfaction to the ultras, it does not do so to others, who, less tolerant than Cavour, are not fond of seeing power conferred on any members of the opposition. If Depretis has accepted the mission in question, he will forget the part he has been hitherto playing, it is to be hoped, and only remember that he is now in the service of the State, that he has accepted its duties and engaged himself to the obligation of reconciling men's minds, and promoting Italian unity under the sceptre of the most loyal of kings. It would be disgraceful, indeed, if he were to act perfidiously towards one of the few loyal kings that Italy has ever known, and who at the same time is both a warrior and a reformer.

Speaking of tyrants and their travels, I have heard that last week, near Pistoja, the second son of the ex-Duke of Tuscany was recognised by an old discharged soldier. When Charles of Lorraine saw he was found out he put 200*l*. as hush-money into the man's hand, and the man did keep the affair secret for two or three days. What on earth could this young gentleman, who wanted to bombard Florence, be doing there at Pistoja? I cannot even guess. But at the same time his elder brother, the Pretender, was at Gorizia, with proclamations about pardon, love, and liberal ideas all ready; he was waiting in his carriage for a signal to start. The signal never came, and he must wait a little longer. Thus it ever is with exiled princes; they always think their party must triumph in the long run, that pretenders to-day they shall be recalled the day after, and that their restoration is at hand. Hope, no matter how long deferred, never seems to make their hearts sick.

NAPLES.

I have often spoken of the "criminali" of the prisons, and from the representations of others; but yesterday I went with the commission appointed to close them, to visit those of the Prefecture. On entering by a descent of four steps, I found myself in a dark ante-room, paved and covered with papers torn and half burnt, which had been taken during domiciliary visits to the liberals. To the left there was a large, dark, close room, 11 palms by 5, into which, said a gaoler, five or six persons were sent; the ground was of stone, and damp, and here many of the flower of Naples had passed days and months. As for light and air, they could enter only by a grated window above the door, a window which opened into a darkened ante-room. On the other side of the entrance chamber were two others, into the first of which, even at mid-day, we were obliged to grope by the light of a candle. From this dark cell we entered another, similar in shape to the den of a wild beast, such as I have seen in amphitheatres, vaulted and diminishing in height till the ceiling touched the ground. Except at the commencement of it, a man could not stand upright, and neither light nor air could enter there. "Here I was confined," said one of those who accompanied me. Is it not a wonder that the Neapolitans have not been converted into wild beasts? Enough, however, of these melancholy spots.

I do not find that public opinion is disposed at all in favour of the constitution with the Bourbons; but, on the contrary, increases from day to day and hour to hour in favour of annexation.

Our shops are full of portraits of Victor Emmanuel and of Garibaldi, and not a word is uttered in favour of Francis.

From twenty to thirty naval officers have made an effort to be received on board British vessels, with the intention of giving their resignation to the Neapolitan Government; but it is clear that under such circumstances they could not be received. Were it after the fact the case would be different; but the British authorities refuse, and properly so, to become accomplices to the fact.

Amongst the many handbills now circulating far and wide are, first, a letter from Settembrini, who represents the extreme party, urging not only the destruction of the Bourbons, but annexation to Piedmont. It is expressed in unmeasured terms, as might be expected from one who has suffered as Settembrini has done, and has produced a great effect here; the second is a letter from De Benedictis, now promoted to be major of pioneers in the service of Garibaldi. It is an address to the army, and the tendency of it is the same as the first, though written in a better tone.

In official quarters they say that the Marchese Villamarina has signified officially to the Government that with the following conditions a league might be possible: 1. The carrying out the constitution in good faith. 2. The exchanging 20,000 Neapolitans for 20,000 Piedmontese troops; and, 3, that in the event of a declaration of war by Austria, Naples should promise to send a contingent of 50,000 men. I have been assured that the King has accepted those conditions, and that Manna and La Greca, who left on Thursday, the former for Turin and the latter for Paris and London, are instructed to make this known.

INDIA.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.—The facts of the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan and his replacement by Sir Henry Ward were known all over Calcutta on the 9th inst. I cannot better explain the effect produced by this prompt action on the minds of the native Zemindars, who formed the only opposition on this side of India, than by transcribing the remarks which appeared that same evening in their leading organ, the *Hindoo Patriot*. After alluding to the fact of the recall, that journalist adds:—"The success of the income-tax scheme now becomes sure. No opposition, perhaps, that will now be raised in India will avail. All will be identified with the Madras minutes, and all will share the fate of their author." This voluntary admission on the part of the mouthpiece of the Zemindar interest in Bengal justifies the convictions which I have so frequently expressed as to the consequences of a prompt and vigorous line of conduct on the part of the Home Government. There can be no doubt now, as the *Patriot* observes, of the success of the measure. The recall of the statesman whose name alone gave consistence to the opposition has at once silenced the disaffected. It is impossible for the most resolute among them to be blind to the fact that the Home Government is in earnest. The promptitude of the recall has increased its effect tenfold. It has not been difficult to ascertain from a study of dates that the English Government has acted without waiting for recommendations from Calcutta. It has condemned Sir C. Trevelyan on the mere fact of the publication of his minute. It is this promptitude, evincing a determination to support Mr. Wilson and his Bill, that has struck deep into the minds of the disaffected, and will, I am persuaded, have the best results throughout the country. As for the Bill itself, it is still in committee, but the news received the day before yesterday will doubtless expedite its progress. It was, of course, impossible to work it so long as Sir C. Trevelyan, remained at Madras; but, now that obstacle has been removed, it only remains to push it through the committee. The Council will sit on extra days for that purpose, and towards the end of the current month we may expect to see it the law of the land. Regarding the appointment of Sir Henry Ward to Madras there is but one opinion among all classes, and that is favourable.

A small financial measure of Government, to which I adverted about three weeks ago, has been most successful in its results. On the 8th and 10th of May the Government issued notifications, in which tenders were invited for the conversion of Government Treasury bills into permanent stock. These Treasury bills amounted to about £80,000 sterling. Of this sum seven-eighths, or about £70,000, has been converted into Government stock on very favourable terms, three-fourths into 5½ per cents. at 103, and the remaining fourth into 5 per cents. The great majority of the holders of the Treasury bills were Parsees at Bombay, and it speaks not a little for the improved condition of the Government credit that these men should have preferred Government stock at 103 to be receiving cash for their bills. The conversion will rid the Government of the chance of a double annoyance. So long as the bills were out the holders had it in their power, when money was plentiful, to keep the Government their debtor for sums which were not required, or, when the market was tight, to come down upon them suddenly for payment.

There are some changes to record, and others impending, in the composition of the Legislative Council. Sir Mordaunt Wells, one of the Puisne Judges, has taken his seat, vice Sir Charles Jackson, resigned. Mr. Le Geyt, the member for Bombay, has left in a very bad state of health, and nothing is known regarding his successor, or whether there will be one at all; while Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief, is waiting for his patent to take his seat. It is expected that Sir Hugh will be an acquisition of no mean importance. Sir James Outram is still absent, on account of his health, the last reports of which were not good. It is not improbable that the gallant veteran will make this year the last of his Indian service. The choice of a successor, a military man fit to become War Minister, will require a nice discrimination.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

On the 14th, at Naples, the steam frigate Fulminante, which had captured the American clipper, and steamtug Utile, was ordered by the King to go in pursuit of the Veloce, and cut her out of Palermo harbour; the crew refused to obey, and the officers joined in the refusal. At the Carmine barrack, when medals were brought for distribution among the troops who had come from Sicily, the soldiers trampled on these decorations, and cried "Viva Garibaldi!" The writer of this intelligence adds that the dynasty can only count on the Bavarian battalion and the remnant of Swiss, though the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the "King and Constitution" is enforced just now on the rank and file as well as officers.

The "Independance Belge," kept back to-day from Paris readers, offers, on accurate perusal, no offensive sentence whatever, unless it be considered such to scout the idea of Spain being promoted to the rank of a Great Power merely at the whim of the French Emperor. "Le Nord," on behalf of Russia, laughs away the proposal to scorn, and it appears that the innocent Isabella herself is as yet quite unconscious of the greatness thrust upon her. She has just gone off to the shady groves of La Granja, and is probably at this moment enjoying the additional cool influence of the eclipse. She has a travelling companion in the person of the famed Sister Patrocinio, but, in point of fact, it is not that intriguing nun but Leopold O'Donnell who is *de facto* King, of Spain. The last date of Madrid news was the 7th July, which happens to be the anniversary of an attempt by Ferdinand VII. (presumed Father of Isabella) to crush by a "coup d'etat" the Cortes he had sworn to accept. On that day, thirty-eight years ago, he suddenly let loose his household guard against the civic militia of Madrid, but was defeated and forced to sue for mercy—when his appeal to the Bourbons at Paris brought Duc D'Angouleme and a French invading army into the Peninsula (1822), and rank despotism was then established on the ruins of the Constitution. The *Iberia* for commemorating Riego and the martyrs of freedom, murdered on the scaffold that year, has just been seized by O'Donnell. This is the first-rate Power Napoleon III. wants to put on the same footing in European Councils with England, Russia, and Prussia. Holland, Sweden, or even Belgium, are in every element of greatness and efficiency far above that worn out part of Europe, and as for Italy it would be a cruel insult to put her on a par with the land of Quixote, Gil Blas, and Sancho Panza.

Funds for Garibaldi are being raised in Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, and the official journal of Saxe-Gotha has started a subscription for the rest of Germany. Saxe-Cobourg has placed itself at the head of the reform movement in Fatherland, and a general assembly of reformers is summoned to meet there on the 3d September, to organise the constitutional tendencies of the federation.

The last accounts from Lamoriciere's head-quarters represent him at Spoleto as employing his troops in making military roads, diverging from and converging on that town, so as to facilitate the transport of artillery wherever it is called for. His Irish recruits are now in their proper element, as they are good at stonebreaking and capital hands at a wheelbarrow. Some benefit will accrue to the territory from the presence of these strangers, even when the hour of departure shall come.

Naples continues to be in a state of wonderment at its sudden transformation into a new Jerusalem; not only have the police harpies and furies disappeared, but the magistracy, the bench, the functionaries in every department, have been changed, any alteration being sure to be a boon. The men of 1848 are now sought out for office, not for torture and imprisonment. The dungeons have given up to daylight captives who have lingered there ever since Mr. Gladstone's visit, a dozen years ago. Fourteen young men (now grown grey) have emerged from sepulchral durance, to which the mere fact of having been at college with Agesilao Milano had consigned them. Athanasio Drammis, a soldier, who had an insignificant note found on his person in Milano's writing, had not heard a human voice or seen the light of the sun the last six years in the vaults of Maria Apparente. No sooner has he realised the idea of his freedom than his first impulse was to start for Garibaldi, wearing the shaggy beard and the indelible traces of the "iron that had entered his soul." One sufferer was found insane, and none could tell his history, save that he had been seven years entombed in the Vicaria, and the register indicated his having been sent hither by Antonelli after three years' previous incarceration at Rome. Many other horrible details fill a letter from Naples (10th July) in to-day's "Nord."

Doubt having been thrown on the fact of the steam corvette Veloce deserting to Garibaldi, none now exists. The ship's captain, Anguissola, and the whole city of Palermo, are witnesses. Besides the eight guns on deck, there is a land battery on board and a crew of 250 men. One of the two steamers gone over had a cargo of dollars belonging to M. Rothschild, of Naples.

On the 7th of July Senor Sagasta, in the Spanish Cortes, complained of the unscrupulous means adopted to induce unwary folks into subscribing for the Papal loan, and summoned Ministers to state whether these funds were not notoriously applied to subsidising civil war in Italy, not to the maintenance of any ecclesiastical institution. The Ministerial reply was shuffling and equivocal.

CLOGHER UNION FARMING SOCIETY.—The annual show of the stock, &c., of this prosperous society will be held in Clogher, on Tuesday, the 7th of August next.

THE PRISONER JOHN HOLDEN.—This unfortunate man, who will be tried at the coming Tyrone Assizes, on an indictment for the murder of Constable M'Clelland, at Dungannon, and a separate charge of attempting to murder Sub-Inspector Matthew, betrays much anxiety as his trial approaches. True bills were found on both indictments at the last commission; and it is not likely that an application will be made for a second postponement of the trial. His habits in the prison have lately shown a considerable change. He is much more meditative than formerly, and his sleep is often broken. He is still watched with the same carefulness as when he was first committed. A rumour prevails that Mr. Rea will not undertake his defence. This we cannot either deny or confirm.—"*Tyrone Constitution.*"

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

BOMBAY MAIL.

The overland mail has arrived with Bombay advices to June 22d. The native community of Bombay had voted an address to Sir W. Trevellyan. A party of Mayne's Horse, under Captain Bradford, had had a sharp fight with rebels, supposed to be the remains of Tanti Topee's followers. Lieutenant Jennings was shot through the head.

Commercial reports not yet published. Flying Venus Mary Stanhouse, Silitis, Northern Light, Granville, Star of the East, and John Wood, all from Liverpool, had arrived out; also Empress of Hull, and Haddington, and Lion of Glasgow; Hilton, D'L. Hayes, Glenava, and Peerless, had sailed for Liverpool.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 20.—The "Moniteur" contains the promulgation of the Convention between the French and Belgian Governments, with reference to the entry of French wines and spirits into Belgium. According to the convention, wines will pay in future an import duty of 31 francs 50 cents per hectolitre, and spirits of 50 degrees proof, 50 francs; for every degree of proof above 50, spirits will pay 1 franc 18 cents in addition.

The "Moniteur" also publishes the following:—In presence of the deplorable events of which Syria is the theatre, and which have caused deep emotion throughout Europe, the Government has deemed it its duty to communicate its views without delay to the Cabinets of the Five Great Powers, and to the Porte, in order to concert such measures as circumstances demand.

The same journal announces that the loan of the city of Paris has been adopted by 215 against 9.

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 20.—It is stated that the Sultan has despatched to her Majesty Queen Victoria a letter similar to that addressed to the Emperor of the French.

TOULON, FRIDAY, JULY 20.—Great activity prevail here in the arsenal and forts.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 20.—Several Vienna journals state that some of the German sovereigns, especially the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony, will take part in the conference between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia, at Toplitz. It is affirmed that Count Rechberg will accompany his Majesty.

ITALY.

A leading journal of Genoa states that for some time past arrests of priests, for having concealed weapons about their persons, had been very frequent.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The "Post" has a letter on Roman affairs from its correspondent, dated July 14th. The official journal of Rome announces that the sum received in the Papal Exchequer from Peter's pence amounts to £220,000. The strength of the Irish Brigade was about 1,300, and 28 raw recruits had just arrived. It is said that the Papal Government has come to the determination to send back to Ireland, at its own expense, such of the recruits as have refused to sign engagements, and are resolved not to serve, but to retain them on the railways if they are willing to work on the lines in progress, and finally to submit to the discipline of Lamoriciere those who are willing to fight, and they are by far the majority. A British subject, who is an Irish Roman Catholic, having been ill treated by some of the brigade, has made a formal demand for satisfaction and damages to the British Consul.

AFFAIRS OF SYRIA.

Abdel Kader has offered his services for the suppression of the atrocities in the Lebanon, with 3,000 good troops. He engages to pacify the mountain in very little time.

The appointment of General Trochu, as French Envoy to Syria, shows that his mission is more military than civil, and it is said that the General will be followed by a division of troops to be drawn from the Army of Lyons. Six steam gunboats have been despatched from Toulon to the coast of Syria.

The Spanish Government has determined to despatch two ships of war to the coast of Syria.

Great excitement prevails among the Mahometan population of the Herzegovina against the Christians.

DEATH OF LORD ELPHINSTONE.

The death of Lord Elphinstone, late Governor of Bombay, took place yesterday in London. His lordship was unmarried, and the Scottish barony descends to his cousin, Mr. John Elphinstone Fleming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Times" complains that of late, in addition to giving three months' credit, certain houses in the tea trade have permitted the bill system to be rather freely introduced. The results have already been exhibited in more than one recent provincial failure.

The "Times" quotes a letter from Japan, which alludes to a report that 12,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to Pekin. The writer is quite confident that something mysterious is on foot, and hopes the success of the allies may not be thwarted by Russia.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by three of the Princesses, paid a visit to the steam-yacht Fox yesterday, and spent half an hour on board.

The abandonment of the Bankruptcy Bill is spoken of by the "Times" as leaving the session utterly barren. It is the capital disgrace of the session.

THE ARMY.

The troops ordered from the Carragh to Maryborough Heath will proceed to-morrow (Saturday) weather permitting, and will march in the following order—viz.:—Cavalry Brigade, comprising the 2nd Dragoons (Scots' Greys), 3rd Light Dragoons, and 5th battalion Military Train. 1st Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, 26th Cameronians, and 96th Regiment. The 2nd Infantry Brigade—1st battalion, 15th and 4th battalion 60th Rifles. The 1st brigade are to use Flanders tents, one for every 15 men. The 2nd brigade with the D'Abri, which they will carry on their knapsacks. The 1st brigade will carry blankets on their knapsacks.

A detachment of the Commissary went to Maryborough Heath yesterday (Thursday), for the purpose of having everything connected with that department in readiness for the troops.

THE SYDENHAM v. THE SECOND ELEVEN OF THE HAVELOCK.

This match came off on Saturday, the 14th inst., in the ground of the former, and terminated in favour of the Second Eleven, by 68 runs. The Second Eleven went in first, and were disposed of for 36 runs, but in the second innings, owing to their excellent batting, succeeded in scoring 85, being 76 ahead of their opponents. The Sydenham then went in, but the bowling of Messrs. C. Evans and S. Warren proved too good for them, as they were taken out for 8 runs. Subjoined is the score:—

SYDENHAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
R Shean, b S Warren,	11	b C Evans.	1
G Bernards, c C Evans, b Segrave,	3	b C Evans,	0
W Cooney, b S Warren,	6	b S Warren,	0
Carleton, b Segrave,	0	run out	0
W Croften, c C Evans, b S Warren,	2	b S Warren,	1
Kennelly, c C Evans, b S Warren,	1	Not out,	1
G Croften, b Segrave,	4	b S Warren,	0
B Carter, s Lees, b S Warren,	3	b S Warren,	2
Moss, not out,	2	b C Evans,	0
G Wilkie, b C Evans,	0	b C Evans,	2
G Cotton, b S Warren,	1	b C Evans,	0
B, 9, l b, 2, w, 2,	12	no balls, 1,	1
Total,	45	Total,	8

SECOND ELEVEN OF THE HAVELOCK.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S Warren, b Shean,	2	c and b Carter,	16
H Evans, b Cooney,	3	b Shean,	10
Segrave, b Shean,	4	run out,	12
Holmes, b Shean,	0	not out,	16
Dowling, b Shean,	0	b Cooney,	7
E Evans, not out,	11	run out,	9
J H Warren, b Cooney,	1	b Cooney,	3
Prindiville, b Cooney,	2	absent,	0
B Penny, c Bernardo, b Shean,	0	b Cooney,	0
Murphy, c Croften, b Shean,	2	absent,	0
J Warren, b Shean,	1	b Cooney,	0
B 6, l b 3, w 1,	10	n b 1, b 5, w 3, l b 3,	12
Total,	36	Total,	85

CRICKET.—A match between two Elevens of the Sandymount and Ordnance Survey Clubs will be played on Monday next, on the ground of the former, at Sandymount-green. Wickets to be pitched at twelve o'clock. This being the deciding game (each club having won previously), a very interesting match may be anticipated.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the 76th Regiment will, by permission of Col. Smyth, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. J. Regazzoli, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Overture—"The Fairy Lake"	Auber.
Aria—"Titus"	Mozart.
Galop—"Frieden Jubel"	Hubner.
Selection—"Bohemian Girl"	Balfe.
Quadrille—"Off to Charlestown" ...	D'Albert.
Sicilian Song—"Henella"	Badia.
Selection—"Irish Melodies"	Tutton.
Valse—"Il Baccio"	Arditti.

"God Save the Queen."

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Town Commissioners was held at the Assembly-rooms, Sussex-place, at ten o'clock,

ROBERT MEEKINS, Esq., in the chair.

Present—John Hasler, William Masterson, James Gorman, Patrick Butler, John Buckley, Francis James Hunt, F. J. Nugent, Patrick Slator, John Sullivan, and William Hayes.

On the motion of Mr. Gorman, it was unanimously resolved that a building committee be appointed for the purpose of inspecting plans for new buildings, and that notice of such appointment be given to the inhabitants of the township.

Mr. Slator, before the resolution was put, said he understood what was intended by the resolution was, to have the plans for every new building submitted to the committee, who would see that the building was carried out according to the plans, the report of the committee on the matter to be subject to the approval of the board.

Mr. Gorman—Precisely.

Mr. Sullivan, in supporting the motion, observed that, some time ago, a gentleman who was building a house in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, submitted the plans to some members of the board, there not being a sufficient number of gentlemen present at the time to constitute a quorum. They, however, approved of the plans, and the work was proceeded with, but the next day the Commissioners' Inspector laid a report before the board, stating they were totally wrong. The portion of the work which was done was directed to be taken down, which the gentleman who was building agreed to do, but he came before the board next day with a bill of £5 against the Commissioners, in consequence of their mistake in having first approved of the plans.

The resolution was then put, and carried *nem. dis.*

THE RECENT DEPUTATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE DUBLIN AND WICKLOW RAILWAY DIRECTORS.

Mr. George Perrin said, that as one of the gentlemen who had been deputed on behalf of the Town Commissioners, to lay before the railway directors the many grievances of which the inhabitants of the township had to complain, in reference to the present condition of some of the carriages on the company's line, the waiting-rooms, &c., he had received a communication from the company on the subject, which he would submit to the meeting. Mr. Perrin read the communication from the directors of the railway company, which, at the desire of the board, we abstain at present from publishing, until the reply of the Town Commissioners is also published. In reference to one of the causes of complaint, namely—having a band to play at Kingstown Jetty on Wednesday and Friday, and not on Wednesday and Saturday as heretofore, the directors stated they wished to meet the views expressed by Mr. Perrin on behalf of the deputation in that respect, and, consequently, would alter the arrangement as to the bands, and have them perform on Wednesday and Saturday as before. They differed, however, in opinion with the views expressed by the deputation as to the establishment of the refreshment-room at the terminus, which they alleged was established as a matter of necessity, and stated they understood that the license to sell ardent spirits at that refreshment-room was withdrawn. Mr. Perrin proceeded to say that, on receiving that communication, he intimated to the secretary of the Board of Commissioners he had received it, and stated that it was his intention to submit that letter, as also a copy of his intented reply, for approval on the next board day—namely, at the last meeting. It was then, however, deemed advisable to defer the consideration of the matter to the present meeting. Anxious to meet the wishes of the board on the subject, and with the view of giving a suitable and expeditious reply to the directors, he had written a letter, which he purposed reading for the meeting, and which, in due course, he would forward to the Board of Directors. Mr. Perrin read the letter which he purposed sending.

Mr. Reilly differed with the course adopted by Mr. Perrin, who been put simply forward by the Commissioners to be spokesman at the deputation in consequence of the chairman, who was a thorough man of business, being unable to attend. He (Mr. Reilly) also considered it was his duty to express his views on the grievances of which they complained, at the same time entertaining the fullest respect for the directors as a public company. In the course of his observations he suggested that the proper course to pursue would be to present a memorial to the directors, stating in detail of what they complained. Mr. Perrin dissented with him in his opinion, as to the propriety of sending the memorial, and as it was better they should be unanimous he did not press the proposition at the time. He considered the reply of the directors, however, was most respectful to the inhabitants of Kingstown; but what he complained of in Mr. Perrin was that he had taken upon himself the duty of receiving the communication and replying to it as he thought fit; whereas he (Mr. Reilly) conceived he had as much to say to that communication as Mr. Perrin, or any other gentleman on the board. He thought Mr. Perrin should have at once placed the communication on the table for the perusal of the Commissioners. Until he had seen a report in the IRISH TIMES that such a communication had been received from the directors, he (Mr. Reilly) was not aware of the fact.

The Secretary, Mr. Murray, stated that Mr. Perrin had placed the letter of the directors on the table for the perusal of the Commissioners, and that a notice to that effect was sent to several members of the board.

Mr. Reilly said that he had received no notice of the kind, and was unable to see the communication on Monday last. He, however, did not consider that the letter which Mr. Perrin had prepared, and purposed sending as a reply to the railway directors, was sufficiently full, or such an answer as that board or the public should give on a matter so vitally important to the inhabitants of Kingstown. Therefore he would suggest that Mr. Perrin's reply should lie upon the table for a week, and that a committee be appointed to prepare an answer of a more satisfactory character, and submit it to the board for their approval at the next meeting. He considered it was not the province of any one gentleman to take upon himself the sole responsibility of replying upon a matter deeply affecting the comfort and convenience of the inhabitants of Kingstown, without the public having some voice in the reply. He considered his suggestion was only fair and honest, and one that ought to be adopted.

Mr. John Gray expressed his approval of the suggestion of Mr. Reilly, that the letter should lie on the table for a week, and an answer to the communication of the directors be prepared by the committee.

Mr. Slator proposed that Mr. Meekins, Mr. Perrin, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Reilly, and Mr. Gray should be appointed as a committee to prepare a reply, for the purpose of sending it to the railway directors.

Mr. Perrin said he felt it due to himself to offer a few remarks in reply to Mr. Reilly. In the first place, he regretted exceedingly that the circumstance of his undertaking any duty in connection with the board, and the interests of the township should cause him to be subjected to personal attack. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Reilly explained that it was not his desire to make any personal attack on Mr. Perrin, nor any other gentleman on the board.

Mr. Perrin said that the explanation of Mr. Reilly did not at all remove the impression which his observations had made. If he understood Mr. Reilly's observation correctly, it was simply that he did not approve of the course which he (Mr. Perrin) had taken in reference to the communication which he had received from the railway company. When requested by the board to act upon the deputation, he at first declined, owing to other pressing engagements; but, yielding to the request of the board, he waived those engagements, and consented to act as a member of the deputation. In doing that, he subjected himself to expense and much loss of time; but he did so, as he conceived it to be his duty as a member of the Town Commissioners. He was anxious fairly to represent the wishes and feelings of the inhabitants on the subject, and, in doing so, he did not consider he would subject himself to attack. On receiving the letter from the directors the fact was intimated to the secretary of the board, and likewise his (Mr. Perrin's) intention of replying to it. As regarded the actual writing of the letter, it was more a matter of accident than design, and he considered the most dignified course would be to deal with the letter itself. He believed it was expedient that an expeditious reply should be sent to the communication of the railway directors, and he accordingly had prepared that letter. The Commissioners could adopt any other reply they thought proper; but he did not think it would have been right for him to lie under the imputation of having exceeded his duty, and not promptly and plainly tell them that such was not his intention. (Hear, hear.) If a gentleman took the trouble of looking after any matters entrusted to him, concerning the interests of the township, it was but fair that he should not be subjected to annoyance. He would plainly tell them it was his intention to submit the reply which he had read to the railway directors, and the board might make any additional suggestions they thought proper. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Gray considered that any reply to the railway directors should have the general sanction of the board.

Mr. Perrin said his reply would not obviate that.

Mr. Hasler observed that the directors had acceded to almost everything the deputation asked, except as regarded the waiting-rooms.

Mr. Perrin said, in common courtesy to the directors, the reply should not be postponed further.

Mr. Reilly repeated his observations in reference to what he conceived was the course adopted by Mr. Perrin, in preparing a reply from himself to the communication of the directors.

Mr. Perrin distinctly denied having any such idea.

Mr. Gorman said if he understood rightly what Mr. Reilly required was to have the reply a joint reply of the board.

Mr. Perrin said there was nothing in the world to prevent Mr. Reilly from having a separate and distinct reply from himself, if so advised.

Several Commissioners advocated that the committee named should meet together that evening, and prepare a suitable reply—to adopt Mr. Perrin's if they should be of opinion it entered sufficiently into the subject.

Mr. Reilly said the reply should be couched in firm but temperate language.

The Chairman hoped that any observations he could make would be calculated to throw oil on the troubled waters. His own opinion, if he were permitted to express it, was that the letter which was prepared did not go a sufficient length in reply to the directors, and he considered it would be better for the committee to meet and prepare an answer. He considered, in referring to the communication of the railway directors, that they were rather trying to slip out of the transaction, for one-half, nay, one-third, of the grievances of which the people of Kingstown had to complain were not pretended to be redressed in the answer which they had sent, and it was only treating the inhabitants of the township with the indifference and neglect which they had long endured. The waiting-rooms, he considered, would be a disgrace to a siding on any of the lines through the country, and they were much inferior to those on the Bray line. In conclusion, he hoped that whatever reply the board agreed on that it would be signed by Mr. Perrin and Mr. Reilly. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Perrin remarked that, as far as he was individually concerned, he had already lost too much valuable time on the subject. He had written a letter, and, if they did not approve of it, he would expunge from it all reference to the board, directly or indirectly, and personally reply to what he conceived was personal to himself.

After some further discussion, it was ultimately agreed that the committee before named should meet and prepare a reply, and submit it for the approval of the Commissioners at the next meeting of the board.

The meeting then adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Mr. F. T. Porter sat for a short time, and disposed of a few cases possessing no feature of public interest.

A WALK FROM EDINBURGH TO ANNAN IN TWENTY-TWO HOURS AND A HALF.

In the burgh of Annan, during the last fortnight, considerable excitement has been created by one of the principal pork curers, of the name of Mr. William Graham, undertaking to walk from Edinburgh to Annan within twenty-four consecutive hours. So confident was he of his pedestrian powers that he entered into a bet of fifty pounds with Mr. George Lindsay, and intimated his intention of starting from the Post office of the northern metropolis at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 13th current. A number of the bacon curers, knowing the large amount of walking every member of the trade has to undergo during the winter months, in meeting the cart-loads of pork on the roads leading into Dumfries, supported their champion, and were confident he would start at the appointed hour and win the stake. Nor were they disappointed. Punctual to the time he appeared at the Edinburgh Post Office, and started along the North Bridge at a very rapid rate, followed by Mr. Lindsay in a gig, to watch his progress. On passing Pennicuik, he became exposed to the heat of a July sun, which oppressed him so much that on his arrival at Broughton, a distance of twenty-five miles, Mr. Graham was forced to rest for half an hour. Undismayed, however, by the sultriness of the day, he proceeded on his journey through the hilly country of Tweedmuir, and arrived at Moffat at 10.15 P.M., amid the congratulations of a number of the townspeople who had walked out four miles to meet the pedestrian. After a second rest of half an hour he again resumed his labours, but under very considerable difficulties, as the rain came down in torrents, and drenched him to the skin; but, nevertheless, he toiled on through the darkness of a tempestuous night, and reached Lockerbie at an early hour of the morning; a third delay of 30 minutes there occurred before he took the road to Annan, where the inhabitants were on the alert to receive him. He was met above two miles out of town by a large number of his friends, who constituted themselves into an escort, and entered the burgh along with their companion at 6 25 a.m., amid thunders of applause from a crowd of seven hundred persons. With a light and springing step, bearing very little appearance of fatigue, and smiling at the heartiness of the ovation, Mr. Graham walked up to the post office and shook hands with Mr. Pool, exactly twenty-two hours and a half after he started on his journey of eighty miles. He was not permitted to walk any more that morning, but was at once captured by his friends, and carried, shoulder-high to his house, amid the cheering of the townsmen, who were overpowered with delight at the triumph he had won.—*Dumfries Courier.*

AMERICA.

SOUTHAMPTON, JULY 18.—The telegraph line west of the Mississippi having been completed as far as Fayetteville, Arkansas, the overland mail news, embodying San Francisco advices to the 15th of June, were received from that point. From California there is nothing of particular moment. A special election was to be held in the city and county of San Francisco on the 3d inst., to determine whether bonds should issue to the amount of 600,000 dollars in aid of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad. Trade generally was without animation. The Oregon election returns were not yet sufficiently full to determine the result. Material changes have occurred since last year in the political complexion of most of the counties, and both parties were hopeful of having secured the members of Congress. Accounts seemed to indicate, however, that a sufficient number of Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats had been elected to the Legislature to insure the defeat of General Lane and Delazon Smith for the United States' Senate. The excitement in Arizona relative to the gold discoveries, still continued, and it was believed that, as soon as rain fell in sufficient quantities in the mining district to insure a supply of water, rich returns would be obtained. The auriferous region is represented to be nothing more than a desert.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, JULY 7.—The Great Eastern still lies alongside the wharf in Hudson River, opened to visitors, though it must be confessed that the Americans don't show any very overwhelming amount of anxiety to go on board. During the last two days the weather has changed from almost tropical heat to cold winds and heavy rain, and, of course, on these days very few, indeed, paid the great ship a visit. Even, however, taking the two first days of exhibition as the standard by which to judge of the daily number of visitors throughout the month, the prospect of any large surplus of dollars accruing to the company does not seem very hopeful. Even the most sanguine calculations do not give more than £3,000 sterling a month, and the great probability is that it will be very little over £2,000. The New York papers, without a single exception, have written strongly against the charge for admission being as much as a dollar, and whether their objections have thrown cold water on the affair, or whether, as seems more likely, the price is really too high, it is certain that the enthusiasm with which the ship was at first hailed is fast dying out. A little longer and it will have sunk to zero, and be past all possibility of ever again reviving in America. It is to be hoped that before this reaction has time to spread the directors will lower their rate of admission to half-a-dollar, and if such a change is to be made it cannot be done too soon. Already the New Yorkers are almost as much accustomed to the vessel as the Londoners were, and here, as elsewhere, when the attraction of novelty is gone, all other attractions soon follow. The celebration of the 4th of July acted as a check upon the feeling at first shown about the vessel. The 4th of July, however, has gone past, with its usual parades of the volunteer corps of this city, and its usual hideous uproar of guns, drums, pistols, squibs, and crackers. The whole city may be said to have been under fire for some thirty hours, during which the din hardly ceased or slackened for an instant. The parade of the volunteers, however, was a very fine sight, and some of the corps, more particularly the 7th, were equal in the steadiness of their evolutions to our very best Line regiments. Now that these noisy saturnalia are over, people seem to have almost forgotten the ship in the anxiety with which they discuss the important questions whether the Prince will visit their city, and whether he will come as Prince of Wales, or only as Baron Renfrew. There is not the least doubt that if he should visit America, and above all New York, he will get such a reception as has never yet been accorded here to any foreign visiter whatever. There seems, however, no doubt of the fact that up to the present no invitation has been given to the Prince by the President, and in the face of such neglect—if, indeed, it does not amount to an open slight—the Americans themselves admit that it would be quite inconsistent with the Prince's dignity to visit the States at all. If this is so, it is much to be regretted, as it may give rise to a sore feeling on both sides of the Atlantic. The American people, who express a very warm feeling towards his Royal Highness, will certainly feel annoyed at his halting and turning back on the very border of their States, while the English will feel still more hurt that no invitation was given to enter them by the chief citizen, from whom alone it could have been accepted. Much less is known of his intended tour here than in England, except that, *en route*, he will visit St. John's, Newfoundland, and Halifax. However, I start for Quebec the first thing to-morrow, where I shall obtain all the details, though, I fear, scarcely in time for the next mail.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.		1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, July 14	480	13	3	..	334	7	4
Belfast and Northern Counties, July 14	1435	17	3	..	1304	8	8
Belfast and County Down, July 14	770	3	11	..	580	0	9
Cork and Bandon, July 14	317	10	1	..	314	15	10
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, July 14	377	3	7	..	334	19	10
Dublin and Belfast Junction, July 15	1417	16	0	..	1402	6	0
Dublin and Drogheda, July 15	1942	4	0	..	2066	3	0
Dublin and Wicklow, July 14	3035	19	11	..	2583	19	3
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, July 15	1738	5	1	..	1637	5	6
Great Southern & Western, July 14	8902	7	0	..	7130	8	0
Irish South Eastern, July 14	278	7	0	..	277	11	0
Limerick and Ennis, July 14	223	15	1	..	181	2	11
Limerick and Foynes, July 14	224	0	0	..	229	0	0
Midland Great Western, July 14	3764	8	0	..	4145	15	0
Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostr, July, 8	127	0	0	..	97	0	0
Ulster, July 15	2002	4	7	..	1894	6	7
Waterford and Limerick, July 14	1232	7	2	..	1214	17	10
Waterford and Kilkenny, July 14	338	7	0	..	383	13	0
Waterford and Tramore, July 14	140	0	0	..	134	10	0

PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETINGS—METROPOLITAN HALL.—The following circular has been addressed to the clergy of all denominations in Dublin:—"The committee request that you will be so kind as to announce the enclosed notice in your church on Sunday next, and to attend as often as you can those weekly meetings. They were begun on the 20th of June, 1859, and the committee have reason to believe, that they have been abundantly blessed, and have been attended by multitudes with increasing interest and solemnity."

Holloway's Pills.—No medicine can surpass these Pills in their purifying and curative power over every organ of the body. Stomach liver, lungs, heart, and kidneys, soon display subjection to its influence, by which all diseases of those organs are arrested, all obstructions removed, and every function is healthfully performed; the digestion is, by their influence, so improved that scarcely any food agrees; acidity and flatulency alike are checked; nausea and biliousness disappear; firmness is given to every muscle, and tone to every nerve; the mind becomes exhilirated, and the thoughts cheerful. These wonderful Pills correct dyspeptic habits; whether resulting from residence in hot climates or over indulgence; they insure by night sound and refreshing sleep, which fits the body for renewed exertions.

CORK HARBOUR REGATTA.

THURSDAY—FIRST DAY.

(FROM THE CORK CONSTITUTION.)

The regatta annually held in this harbour under the auspices of the Royal Cork Yacht Club has for many years past been an object of the utmost interest to the vast majority of the dwellers in this locality.

From an early hour the river steamers and Passage Railways were busy taking down the excursionists. Train after train and steamer after steamer added to the throng, and as train and steamer after steamer added to the throng, and as each hour their living freights were poured upon the Queenstown hour their living freights were poured upon the Queenstown town-quay, one could not avoid thinking that Cork must have been, in a great measure, left to take care of itself that day. In the morning advanced, the promenade quay, the other As the morning advanced, the promenade quay, the other quays in its vicinity, the roads, the high grounds to the rere, and, in fact, every spot from which a view of the races could be obtained, were crowded, and so they continued until the shades of evening cleared them in some measure of their occupshades of evening cleared them in some measure of their occupants, leaving, however, a large residue to witness Mr Allport's display of pyrrotechnic skill.

The number of persons from other parts of the country who came to be present at the Regatta was very large. Among those who were introduced at the Yacht Club were Among those who were introduced at the Yacht Club were Major Reed, Northumberland Artillery; Sir Alfred Stephens, Major Reed, Northumberland Artillery; Sir Alfred Stephens, Sidney; Edward J Kenny, Waterford, yacht Queen; R W Sidney; Edward J Kenny, Waterford, yacht Queen; R W Baillie, War-office, on duty at Haulbowline; Dr Croly, Dub-Baillie, War-office, on duty at Haulbowline; Dr Croly, Dublin; E W Purcell, 80th Regiment; R P Atkins, England; lin; E W Purcell, 80th Regiment; R P Atkins, England; James C Fitzgerald, Cambridge-terrace, London; P F James C Fitzgerald, Cambridge-terrace, London; P F Brenan, Foam; Lieutenant J B Creagh, Plymouth; T S Brenan, Foam; Lieutenant J B Creagh, Plymouth; T S M'Leod, Limerick; William Hutchinson; Charles Kelly, M'Leod, Limerick; William Hutchinson; Charles Kelly, Parsonstown; Captain James, Mr. Scoville, and Mr Kyle, Parsonstown; Captain James, Mr. Scoville, and Mr Kyle, on board the yacht Peri; J Cannon, Sir J Stewart, M J on board the yacht Peri; J Cannon, Sir J Stewart, M J Green, and M A Lyons Campbell, on board Leonora, G B Green, and M A Lyons Campbell, on board Leonora, G B Houghton; W E Gambleton, Oxford; J H Gamble, Houghton; W E Gambleton, Oxford; J H Gamble, Oxford; George Parsons, Yiltyfield, county of Leitrim; Wm Oxford; George Parsons, Yiltyfield, county of Leitrim; Wm Barrett, Barbadoes; Captain White, 13th Light Dragoons; Barrett, Barbadoes; Captain White, 13th Light Dragoons; Cuffe Wall, Peri, R C I C; Samuel Perry, Woodrofia, county Cuffe Wall, Peri, R C I C; Samuel Perry, Woodrofia, county of Tipperary; S Tritton, Wildfire; Captain Costello, La of Tipperary; S Tritton, Wildfire; Captain Costello, La Travista; Thomas Coates, Commissioner; Henry Carleton, on Travista; Thomas Coates, Commissioner; Henry Carleton, on board Auna; Captain W G Fest, Ella; W Babington, Odalique; B board Auna; Captain W G Fest, Ella; W Babington, Odalique; B W Brick, Volante; J Graham, Storm; B Tryon, Querida; W Brick, Volante; J Graham, Storm; B Tryon, Querida; J Johnson, Audax; Captain Henry, Vice-Commodore, R St J Johnson, Audax; Captain Henry, Vice-Commodore, R St G Y C; R Bayley, on board Querida; Captain Macartney, G Y C; R Bayley, on board Querida; Captain Macartney, North-umberland Artillery; Lough, T D Lough, T Norman, and C North-umberland Artillery; Lough, T D Lough, T Norman, and C O'Keefe, Secret; Mr Doherty, Daniel Kavanagh, and Mr O'Keefe, Secret; Mr Doherty, Daniel Kavanagh, and Mr Bedford, Bamba; Mr. Jones, on board Storm; H W Town-Bedford, Bamba; Mr. Jones, on board Storm; H W Townsend, Dublin, on board Mystery; Sylvanus Padby, George send, Dublin, on board Mystery; Sylvanus Padby, George Padby, and George Bird, Dublin; S T W G; Mr Dooley, Padby, and George Bird, Dublin; S T W G; Mr Dooley, Dublin; Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Water Lily, and Dr Bennett, Dublin; Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Water Lily, and Dr Bennett, Dublin.

The bay of Queenstown, on Whitepoint being rounded, presented a most picturesque and animated appearance. The number and beauty of the yachts, both those large and small, the capacious schooner of two hundred tons to the tiny cutter of ten, the immense crowd of merchant ships, comprising upwards of two hundred sail, the boats constantly passing about, the hills dotted with dark lines of spectators, the vessels dressed in their gayest bunting, all suddenly striking on the gratified eye caused a thrill of delight to pass through the bosom of even the most stoical, and if of the disciples of this latter school any were in Queenstown yesterday, they should, if they told their real thoughts, admit that if there were such a thing as pain in this world there was decidedly such a thing as pleasure. The ear, too, was not left to envy the joys of the eye. The strains of music fell softly on it, and floated around in a manner sweet as the breath of Æolus. From morn till eve the band of the Northumberland Artillery, under the direction of Mr. Collins, and that which represents the music-world of "Rempels," under Herr Blosser, poured forth their melody with but little intermission.

Yet not alone were the amusements on the water, visiters to Queenstown were not left entirely trusting to them. On the quays and vacant pieces of ground about the Club-house lines of tents were erected, and the clinking of glasses, the rasping of violins, the more parochial age, unlike that of the Cremona, had not improved their sound or mellowed their tone, the pattering of active feet moving in the stirring hornpipe or exciting jig, the husky tones of some bearded nautical vocalist, and at short intervals the treble of the female contestants striking in the air proclaimed the busy scene within. Games of various kinds were carried on outside. Wheels of fortune tempted the adventurous to try their luck, which luck was generally found by them to be on the wrong side. Trick-of-the-loop men, with one eye on the watch for the police and the other for a victim, amazed the spectators by their dexterous manipulations with the deceptive string. Thimble-riggers astonished small boys by demonstrating that the pea would not be found under the thimble, which, to their eyes, concealed it. But the chief favourite was "Aunt Sally." This game, which ought to be fashionable if its exhilaration by itself deserves to make it so, attracted great numbers. The blackened visage of Sally received knocks innumerable, and the cutty pipe between her teeth often came to grief; but on the whole it was profitable on the side of Sally's exhibitor, and many more than one who made her acquaintance then for the first time, and these latter were lightened of their superfluous pence with a marvellous rapidity. In these and kindred games were the intervals between the races spent, and the day passed on pleasantly to its close.

THE RACES.

At nine o'clock the aquatic sports commenced with a race for first-class hookers exceeding twenty tons, the first boat getting £6 and the second £3. For this race three hookers started, viz. :—

Name.	Tons.	Owner.	From	Colour.
Catherine,	20	M Fitzgerald,	Rathcourcey	Red
St John,	20	John Card,	do	Green.
Mary,	20	...	do	White.

This was an excellent start. The boats got well away together with a fine breeze from the north-west. They kept neck and neck until they rounded the Spit-buoy and got out of the harbour, after a short time the Catherine came in first, and was declared the winner.

MR. WISE'S CUP.

The next race was fixed for ten o'clock. It was for a magnificent cheroot cup, value 100 guineas, the gift of William Wise, Esq., and was open to all yachts of twenty-five tons and upwards, the property of members of Royal Yacht Clubs, or the New York Yacht Club, a time race half-rate Ackers' scale, and below that half a minute a ton. At the regatta of last year Mr. Wise gave a cup of the same value, but it was confined to be run for by yachts of the club only. It was now an open prize, and was not a challenge cup, but to won by a single race.

For this race six yachts started. They were as follows :—

Name.	Owner and Club.	Tons.	From	Colour.
Audax	J Johnson, R T Y C	57	London	White.
Surge	J T Cooper, R N Y C	52	Glasgow	Red.
Aura	W M Ellis, R C Y C	42	Dublin	Cambridge Blue.
Wildfire	S T Turner, R T Y C	60	London	Blue.
Zouave	R Arabin, R C Y C	101	Cowes,	Red, White and Blue.
Sibyl	Sir J Arnott, R C Y C	38	Cork	No. 9 signal.

Another yacht, the Julia, of 122 tons, belonging to George Fielder, Esq., of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, was entered for this race, but she did not arrive, and, consequently, could not run.

At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the yachts started. Immediately on the gun being fired the Sibyl got under weigh and led. The others got under weigh immediately after, with the exception of the Surge, which was unable to get off for about half a minute afterwards. They were well together, and kept in that position until they passed Spike Island, when the Aura got to windward of the Sibyl, but was a little astern. In this way they passed out of sight.

The course was round a flag-boat moored to the south-west of Poor-head, thence to a flag-boat due south of the harbour, thence to a flag-boat near Daunt's-rock to the south-west, and home round the Spit-light and to the Club house.

Shortly after one o'clock they hove in sight on their return, the Audax leading, closely followed by the Surge, Aura, Wildfire, and Zouave, the Sibyl at a long interval bringing up the rear. They were timed in the following order :—

	H.	M.	S.
Audax	1	36	20
Surge	1	39	58
Aura	1	42	51
Wildfire	1	44	56
Zouave	1	47	30
Sibyl	2	4	29

The Audax was the winner. In point of time of arrival she beat the Surge by three minutes and twenty-eight seconds, but on the Surge being allowed for difference of tonnage, she was beaten by only two minutes.

When a little above the Club-quay, coming in, the Wildfire was caught by a squall, and struck the mast of a small boat from Passage, knocking it out, and causing two young men who were in the boat to jump overboard to avoid what threatened to be a serious collision. Beyond the wetting they received no injury.

CARLISLE PRIZE.

The race for this prize was fixed to be run at eleven o'clock. It was for yachts exceeding 50 tons (no time allowed for tonnage), open to all yachts the property of members of Royal Yacht Clubs, or the New York Yacht Club, £60.

Four yachts had been entered for this :—

Name.	Owner and Club.	Tons.	From.	Colour.
Surge,	J T Cooper, R N Y C	52	Glasgow,	Red
Audax,	J Johnson, R T Y C	57	London,	White burgee
Wildfire,	J T Turner, R T Y C	60	London,	Blue
Zouave,	R Arabin, R C Y C	101	Cowes,	Red, white and blue

All these yachts having already started for Mr. Wise's Cup they could not come to the post, so the race had to be postponed. Whether it will be run for at any other time remains for the decision of the Regatta Committee.

RACE FOR YACHTS BETWEEN TWENTY-FIVE AND FIFTY TONS.

At twelve o'clock a race took place for yachts exceeding twenty-five and not exceeding fifty tons, open to all yachts the property of members of Royal Yacht Clubs, and the New York Yacht Club, time race, half rate Acker's scale, and below that half minute per ton. £45 0 0

The following were entered for this race :—

Name.	Owner and Club.	Tons.	From.	Colour.
Foam	M Longfield, R C Y C	23	Cork	White and red.
Secret	T D Keogh, R I Y C		Dublin	Blue & red cross.
Aileen	Joseph Wheeler, R C Y C	38	Cork	White Pr.
Lurline	M Hayes, R C Y C	40	Cork	White.
Sibyl,	Sir J Arnott, R C Y C	38	Cork	No. 9 signal.
Storm	J Graham, R I Y C	36	Dublin	Red, white and blue.
Wild Flower	S Little, R St G Y C		Dublin	Yellow.

All started except the Sibyl, which was out for Mr. Wise's cup. On the gun being fired, the boats got under weigh in most splendid style. On slipping from their moorings the Secret led, closely pressed by the Aileen. They soon, however, changed their positions. The Lurline began to draw ahead, and on rounding the Spit she was first, the Secret second, the Aileen third, Wild Flower fourth, Storm fifth, and Foam sixth. The latter vessel when rounding the Spit shifted her jib and set a balloon jib. The others apparently made no change in their sails. When off Spike the Lurline and the Secret changed places, the latter taking the first and the former the second. In this order they passed out.

Shortly before three o'clock they entered the harbour on their return, the Secret leading, and followed at short intervals by the Aileen, Wildflower, Storm, and Foam. They were timed as follows :—

	H.	M.	S.
Secret	...	3	9 25
Aileen	...	3	12 40
Wild Flower	...	3	21 54
Storm	...	3	26 54
Foam	...	3	28 46

The Secret was declared the winner, but an objection has been lodged by the Aileen against her, and objections have been lodged by the Wild Flower against both the Secret and Aileen. The grounds of them are stated to be fouling outside.

CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY COMPANY'S PRIZE.

At one o'clock the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company's Prize was contested for by yachts exceeding 15 and not exceeding 25 tons (time-race half minute per ton), open to yachts same as last race, £25.

Three yachts had been entered for this :—

Name.	Owner and Club.	Where from	Colour.
Bamba,	W J Doherty, R I Y C	Dublin.	Red, White, and Red horizontal.
Gertrude,	R P Stoker, R W Y C	Milford	White swallow tail.
Flirt,	R H O'Bryen, R C Y C	Cork	White and blue cross.

The Bamba, although entered, did not start, not having arrived.

Shortly after four o'clock the two competitors hove in sight on their return. They reached the Club battery in the following order and time :—

	H.	M.	S.
Flirt, ...	4	15	57
Gertrude, ...	4	27	43

The Flirt was declared the winner.

EGMONT PRIZES.

At four o'clock four-oared whale boats contested for the Egmont Prize of £4 for the first boat, and £1 for the second. Three boats started :—

Name.			Owner.
The Water Lily,	...	...	T Goldspring.
The Charlotte,	...	...	D Sullivan.
The Alice,	...	...	Not mentioned.

After a well contested race the Alice won.

MEN-OF-WARS BOATS.

At three o'clock it was intended to have a race for six-oared men-of-war boats, the first of which was to receive a prize of £5, and the second £1; but no boats having been entered the race did not take place.

COAST-GUARD BOATS.

At four o'clock coast-guard boats ran for a prize of £5 to the first, and £1 to the second. The boats of the subjoined stations were entered :—

Name.	Colour.
East Ferry, ...	White with red cross.
Roberts' Cove, ...	Blue.
Poor Head, ...	Red.
Crookhaven, ...	White.
Whitegate, ...	Red with white cross.
Ringabella, ...	Yellow.

The Roberts' Cove boat was the winner, that of the East Ferry being second.

YACHT GIGS.

At five o'clock four-oared gigs ran for a prize of £3 for the first boat, and £1 to the second.

For this race three boats started. They were the gigs of the Audax, Imogene, and Dryad.

After a really well-contested and exciting run the Audax came in first, the Imogene second, and the Dryad third.

PUNT RACE.

Immediately after the yacht-gig race was over the gun fired for the punt chace, with which it was intended to terminate the nautical part of the day's amusements. A man in a small punt came in front of the battery, and a whole boat impelled by four stout rowers endeavoured to catch him. As long as he remained close to the whaler, the latter had no chance. He would turn his little craft at once, while the larger boat took a longer time and a larger circle to go round in. For several minutes he set his huge adversary at defiance, but at length emboldened by continued success at evading her, he ventured too far ahead. The whale boat shot rapidly after him, he was seized, and the boom of the gun proclaimed his defeat, and the whaler's victory.

THE FIRE WORKS.

After the shades of evening had fallen upon the lately brilliant scene, a grand display of fire-works took place, under the direction of Mr. Henry Allport, of Old George' street.

A dinner at the Royal Cork Yacht Club-house, to which a large number of the members and visiters sat down, brought to an appropriate termination a day of pleasure, such as is rarely equalled and perhaps could not be surpassed.

THE FLORAL HALL AT COVENT-GARDEN.

The miniature Crystal Palace attached to the Covent-garden Opera House was used on Tuesday night in a very advantageous way. It was filled with flowers—roses principally—and thrown open to the audience after the opera. The splendid arcade was not merely decorated with flowers, but completely filled with beautiful plants—the whole, in fact, constituting a flower-show of no ordinary pretensions. Beautiful as flowers are in the shunshine, there is a peculiar effect gained when they are seen by artificial light, which in another way is fully as fascinating. Perhaps one associates gas-lamps with artificial decorations, more or less tawdry; so that the delicate, tender loveliness of blooming plants charms one the more when the eye looks for scene-painting and upholstery. At any rate there is an unusual attraction about this beautiful midnight garden which Mr. Gye has called into existence in the middle of London, not even to be found in the magnificent flower-shows of the Sydenham Palace or the Botanical Gardens.

The floral collection was not composed of roses exclusively. Banks of rare fuliaceous plants were tastefully disposed in the centre of the hall. The cool green grasses of leaves refreshing the eye wonderfully. Botanists were, no doubt, glad to study the labels attached to the stands, and learn that the plants were the actinium-nidis-avis, the polypodium glaucinum, the cibotium baronetz, the faguicum grande, the bigonia rex, &c., but all, whether learned in such matters or not, must have been gratified by the general effect which recognises the beauty of leaves as well as of blossoms. A great fault in most of our flower shows is that they are *flower* shows literally, and nothing more, nature being forced to play antics and produce bunches of "blooms," as gardeners call them, instead of beautiful leafy plants. This is avoided to a great extent at the Floral Hall with the most apparent advantage.

Roses predominate here, and are of all kinds and colours—white, pale, yellow, tender pink, and rich crimson. Their fragrance, it may be supposed, is delightful, and this charm, also, is enhanced by the surprise one cannot help feeling at encountering it late in the evening, after a visit to the Opera.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

We desire to call attention to a very tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of power, by the Commissioners of National Education.

There is, and has been for some years, in Newry, an Italian, Signor Mancini by name, who was formerly a member of the Church of Rome, but has left that system, and become a member of the Church of England.

Signor Mancini had, as will be seen, obtained permission to occupy one of the apartments in the Newry District Model School, for the purpose of giving French lessons, to those pupils whom he did not receive any remuneration from the board, being entirely dependant on the fees of his pupils.

Unfortunately, however, Signor Mancini imagined that, because he was out of Italy, and in the British dominions, there was no harm in expressing publicly his sentiments in favour of Italian freedom.

So, having done this, the Papists kicked up a row, and brought the matter before the Commissioners; the priests having, before that, withdrawn all members of their flocks from Signor Mancini's class.

In placing before the public the letter of the Commissioners, we desire to express, in the strongest terms, our indignation at the tyranny exercised over this Italian. It was not in the model School that Signor Macini spoke, but in another building. There was no violation of National Board rules. There was, it is alleged, "great offence given to some persons in Newry;" and that is quite enough for the Commissioners. Signor Mancini must be branded, as unfit to teach, *as far as the Commissioners are concerned*, all Italians, or who dares to say a word for poor Italy, is driven forth to find a place where he may, by the stipendaries of free England.

Here is the letter of the Commissioners :—

"Office of National Education,

"30th June, 1860.

"Sir,—The Commissioners of National Education have had under consideration a letter from J. Morell, Esq., Inspector of National Schools, acquainting them that some time ago a speech was delivered by you on the Italian question, at a ball given by the members of the 'Newry Protestant Young Men's Association,' admission to which was by paid tickets; and that this meeting was held in a public building in the town of Newry, usually known by the name of the 'Orange Hall.'

"The Inspector also transmitted to the board a copy of your speech, taken from the newspaper in which a report of the proceedings was published; which speech the Commissioners perceive to be of a highly political character.

"The Commissioners have been further informed that your speech has given great offence to some persons in Newry.

"The Commissioners, in their letter of the 18th March last, addressed to the Inspector, granting permission to you to make use of one of the apartments in the Newry District Model School, to give instruction in French to such of the pupils as might wish to avail themselves of your services reserved to themselves the right of discontinuing the arrangement whenever they should see fit.

"We are now directed to state, that the Commissioners are of opinion that the circumstance to which their attention has been called, is calculated to injure the interests of the District Model School at Newry; and that they therefore now withdraw from you the privilege of using the room, from the date of the receipt of this letter.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,

"MAURICE CROSS,
"JAMES KELLY, } Secretaries."

Of course, Signor Mancini will not be permitted to suffer, in consequence of this tyrannical act. There is plenty of manliness and Protestantism in Newry which will see justice done to him. The Protestants of Newry will not think the worse of him, because the Commissioners of National Education have chosen, at the command of the priests, to mark him with their displesaure, because he spoke on the "Italian Question" in a place "usually known by the name of the "Orange Hall."

A RUNAWAY SLAVE.—An advertisement in the *Atalanta* (Georgia) paper, for a runaway slave, is curious in its style. We give portions of it :—" 200 dollars reward.—Ran away from me on the 19th inst., at night, my negro man Ben, about 24 years of age, about five feet 11 inches high, spare made, of yellow complexion and bright: has but one-fourth negro blood in him. ..... His character heretofore has been spotless. I raised him at my boy servant. Will give the above reward for him if caught and deposited in a safe jail so that I can get him, out the county of Hancock. I doubt not that he will travel by railroad, and may easily be arrested by the mayors or any other person. ..... He went off with a black mounstache, but, from his intelligence, I doubt not he will cut them off."

OCCUPATIONS OF EMIGRANTS.—Of the 120,432 emigrants who left Great Britain and Ireland last year, 2,016 of the men were agricultural labourers, gardeners, and carters; 176 bakers, 166 blacksmiths and farriers, 26 booksbinders and stationers, 287 boot and shoemakers, 49 brasiers, tinsmiths, and whitesmiths; 29 potters, brick and tile makers; 606 bricklayers, plasterers, and masons; 31 builders, 114 butchers and poulterers, 61 cabinetmakers and upholsterers, 1,383 carpenters and joiners, 37 carvers and gilders, 682 clerks, 29 clock and watch makers, 21 coachmakers and trimmers, 18 coal miners, 54 coopers, 17 cutlers, 145 domestic servants, 10 dyers, 11 engravers, 141 engineers, 4,439 farmers, 1,456 gentlemen, professional men, and merchants; 17 jewellers and silversmiths, 23,286 general labourers, 3 locksmiths and gunsmiths, 92 millers and maltsers, 8 millwrights, 771 miners and quarrymen, 262 painters, paperhangers, and plumbers; 111 pensioners, 70 printers, 10 ropemakers, 42 saddle and harness makers, 4 sail makers, 46 sawyers, 369 seamen, 24 shipwrights, 1,045 shopkeepers, 331 smiths, 290 spinners and weavers, 34 sugar bakers and boilers, 10 surveyors, 447 tailors, 1 tallow chandler, 23 tanners and curriers, 25 turners, 69 wheelwrights, 8 woolcombers and sorters, and the 5,966 of trades not particularly specified. Of the other sex, 7,107 were domestic and farm servants, 119 gentlewomen and governesses, 251 milliners, dress-makers, and needlewomen; 14,562 married women, and 18,032 of undistinguished occupation (a large total which seems to indicate that the official examination into the pursuits of the female sex is not of a very rigid nature). The remainder of the emigrants were children, and of these 3,431 boys and 3,120 girls were under 12 years of age, 3,046 were infants, and 14,517 were undistinguished as to age or sex.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT METROPOLITAN HALL COMPANY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of adopting the report of the directors, declaring a dividend and electing directors for the ensuing year.

The Rev. CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D., occupied the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. John Hall,

The Registrar read the notice convening the meeting, together with the first annual report of the company, which is as follows :—

Twelve months having elapsed since the incorporation of this company, it becomes the duty of your directors to lay before you a statement of their proceedings, and of the working of your hall during that period.

Though nominally, and for all legal purposes necessarily this must be regarded as an annual report, yet, from the fact of your directors having, at the general meeting, held on Friday, the 2nd of December 1859, presented you with a full, detail of all their proceedings up to that date, it will be unnecessary now to recapitulate what you then stated, or occupy time in reference to facts and statements with which you are already in possession.

Your directors, therefore, process briefly to direct attention to some topics of general interest connected with the working of your Hall since its re-opening.

It will be perceived from the balance sheet, that the receipts for the past eight months—for it must be borne in mind that the Hall was not re-opened till the 6th of November, 1858, and, consequently, that it has been only eight months instead of twelve—amounted to £431 13s., and the expenses to £276 16s. 7d., leaving a balance of £154 16s. 5d. available to be divided amongst the shareholders. Your directors recommend that out of this balance, a dividend, at the rate of five per cent., be declared up to the date of each shareholder's lodgments, which will require a sum of £117 10s., and that the remainder, as hereafter suggested, be transferred to the capital account. Your directors feel strongly the desirability of laying the foundation of a reserve fund—a matter which should never be lost sight of by future directors; but at present they believe that it will be more for the interests of the company that the offices (subsequently referred to) should be immediately proceeded with.

"The original capital of your company, as you are aware, was by a special resolution, passed at the annual, at a meeting held on the 23rd of December, 1859, increased by the sum of £1,000, for the purpose of making some necessary alterations and improvements. Both the original and additional capital has been expended as contemplated, with the exception of £118 8s. 4d.; but as the offices—for which plans and estimates have been obtained—had to be held over in consequence of the other alterations and improvements being of a more pressing nature, your directors intend at once proceeding with them, making what remains of the capital available for this purpose, together with the balance in hands from revenue—which your directors recommend being transferred to the capital account—the remaining sum necessary for the contract to be deducted from the receipts of the next year. This course your directors strongly recommend, as they feel confident that four such offices as are contemplated will be a source of considerably increased revenue, and, of course, profit to the shareholders.

According to the terms of the Act of Parliament regulating the company, all the directors are obliged to resign their office at the close of the first year after the date of incorporation. Feeling, however, deeply interested in the welfare of your company, and knowing that it requires zealous and anxious watchfulness on the part of those who are most intimately acquainted with its management for some time longer, they offer themselves for re-election, with the exception of three of their number, who, from unavoidable causes, have been unable to devote the time necessary to the duties of office—namely, the Rev. Dr. Urwick, Charles Gaussen, Esq.; and George Foley, Esq. Instead of these gentlemen, your directors recommend the substitution of the names of Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq., A.M.; Hugh Brown, Esq.; and John Robertson, Esq., who, they have no doubt, will prove of considerable advantage in assisting to promote the interests and further the objects of your hall.

Your directors have availed themselves of the services of the respectable firm of Messrs. Brown, Craig, and Co., accountants, of College-green, to audit your accounts; and they recommend that they should be re-appointed for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of £2 2s. for their services.

In the course of the past eight months, in connection with the Hall, there is abundant cause for gratitude, and strong reason to anticipate even greater and more satisfactory results in the future. Not even the most sanguine could have expected that the Metropolitan Hall would have been the means of accomplishing so much good in the limited period during which it has been available to the public. Viewing it in the lowest possible aspect—that of a mere mercantile speculation—few undertakings have come more favourably before the public for patronage. In this point of view your directors trust you will feel abundantly satisfied. But, regarding the operations of your Hall, in their social, moral, intellectual, and religious bearings, who can overrate the results, or measure the amount of good that has been, and will be accomplished? The union of Christian brethren of all Evangelical denominations—the facilities afforded for the proclamation to the masses of the glad tidings of salvation—the opportunities for all to engage in the hallowing exercises of prayer—the inducements presented to more profitably spending time that might otherwise be sinfully wasted—the intellectual treats provided for the thoughtful and the inquiring—these, and such like, are some of the advantages and blessings which your Hall presents to the public places within the reach of our fellow-citizens and strangers frequenting Dublin. Of how many it shall be said, "This man and that man there were born," eternity alone can tell; but it would not be too much to affirm that many shall have reason to rejoice that it ever came into the hands of its present proprietory.

Trusting in the continued blessing of Him through whom alone all undertakings can be successful or efficacious for good, and that your Hall may long be pleased to remain instrumental in promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of immortal souls, your Directors now resign the trust committed unto them into your hands, praying that in the future still greater success may attend it, and that your choice may be safely made of those whom you may entrust with the management of the important interests connected with the Metropolitan Hall.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE TO JUNE 30.

Dr.—To rent and taxes, £52 5s 9d; gas and coal, £63 1s 9d; salaries and wages (including accountant's and auditors' fees), £86 15s 8d; printing and advertising £23 15s 6d; books and stationery, £16 9s 10d; incidental expenses (including postage), £2 2s 1d; fixtures, £1 10s 6d. Total, £276 16s 7d. Balance in hands, £154 16s 5d. Total, £431 13s.

Cr.—By receipts for lettings of Hall for eight months, £431 13s. Total, £431 13s.

BALANCE SHEET TO JUNE 30.

Dr.—To capital—700 shares, at £5 each, £3,500; reserve—balance to credit, £154 16s 5d. Total, £3,654 16s 5d.

Cr.—By building, £3,127 5s 8d; furniture and plant, £259 6s; debts due to company, £190 6s; cash, £68 18s 9d. Total, £3,654 16s 5d.

We certify the above statement of accounts to be correct; and the balance sheet exhibits a true and accurate view of the company's affairs.

BROWN, CRAIG, and Co., Auditors and Accountants, 2, College-green, Dublin.

July 12, 1860.

The Chairman then moved the following resolution :—"That the report of the directors, now read, with the statement of accounts, be received and adopted; and that for future annual meetings the names of directors and shareholders be printed."

Dr. C. Holmes, in seconding this resolution said, there were one or two matters which he wished to call the attention of the directors to. He did not know whether it was consistent for the seconder of a resolution to make objections or not, but he could not refrain from thinking that the report ought to have recapitulated the pleasant *soirée* which was held during the past year, and, also, the breakfast meeting which many so much enjoyed. It was pleasant to look back to such social gatherings; and he thought their mention should not be omitted in the annual report. The balance sheet of the company indicated a larger amount of prosperity than could have been calculated on for the first year. The income for the past eight months has been at the rate of £54 per month, or £648 per annum, which would return to the shareholders a very liberal interest on their capital—now amounting to £3,500—after deducting the expenditure, which has been about £35 per month. Small as this expenditure has been, the directors assure us that, in consequence of some of the items not requiring renewal during the next year, a still smaller sum will be required when they are next working. In this point of view, considering these matters, the directors have done exceedingly well with the trust reposed in them and their good management is apparent from the fact of their being this day able to declare so large a dividend, together with a very creditable balance in hand as a reserve fund. There was, however, one item of expense which he considered, he said he had learned in the course of the accounts audited by a public accountant. He considered so trifling a duty could be performed by any of the shareholders, who would know more of the working of the society, and take a deeper interest in its welfare than any public auditor could be expected to take.

The Registrar—Mr. Brown, who audited their accounts is himself a shareholder.

Dr. Holmes—I am glad to hear it; it is the expense, however, that should be avoided, together with everything else that might, in any way, unnecessarily increase the expenditure; and, by so doing, in place of the £5 per cent. we are receiving this year, we shall be getting £20 per cent. next year. Independently, however, of all these considerations, the work has prospered; and the services which have been held in the Hall have proved very beneficial to the souls of many, and have been seasons of refreshment and of comfort to us all.

Dr. Duncan said the whole statement he considered to be highly satisfactory and creditable. He was glad to see that a small reserve fund was retained in hand, and thought it highly desirable that in future years it should be increased. He could not look on the building otherwise than as a perishable property, and, as such, would need constantly to be repaired, and kept in a proper and sound condition. He was perfectly satisfied with the present dividend, and would urge strongly the utility of retaining always a good reserve fund, for the purpose of keeping the bull ding in a state of perfect preservation.

George Foley, Esq., in addressing the meeting said, the meetings and religious services held in that Hall during the last eight months were not held by the directions of this company, but were entirely under the management of a committee, of which the Rev. Thomas Scott was the most active and useful member; and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the directors were able to present such a large dividend to the shareholders this day. That committee was entirely independent of the directors, and from that committee the chief revenue for the use of the Hall was obtained.

Rev. Thomas Scott remarked that he was quite unworthy of the high eulogium passed on his efforts by Mr. Foley. He did all that lay in his power to promote the good work, and would continue to do so. He would, however, take this opportunity of stating that, in consequence of some reports which had been circulated, that he and others were remunerated for their services, never could he participate in any profit arising out of the dividends given by this company, but would always hand it over to the funds of the "General Orphan Home," and thus avoid the imputation of working for money.

Chairman—Had the Rev. Thomas Scott not alluded to that circumstance, I was about to mention it; for, like Cæsar's wife, we have not been above suspicion.

The Rev. John Hall next addressed the meeting, and said he had lately been travelling through the country, and heard of the Metropolitan Hall, and the great good that had been effected by the services held therein, even in the most remote parts of Ireland that he visited; in fact—he was truly astonished at the perfect knowledge people all through the country had of its workings. This, however, he found was owing to the accounts given in some newspapers in Dublin, but especially to the IRISH TIMES, whose very extensive circulation throughout Ireland has given the greatest publicity to those proceedings. They were deeply indebted to that journal for the interest it had taken in those proceedings, and the medium it afforded in its valuable columns for making known the progress of the good work to those who, although residing at a great distance from us, take the greatest interest in the undertaking. He hoped that the truth would ever continue to be declared under that roof, on a platform so high that it would ever shine forth untarnished; he would say that as their means increased, in like manner so did their responsibility, and, therefore they should seek to extend this influence every way in their power.

The chairman then put the first resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The next resolution moved by the chairman was—"That a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the date of each shareholder's lodgments be declared payable, on and after the 20th day of August next, at the Hall, by the registrar."

Dr. F. P. Duncan seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The next resolution was moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Foley, which was as follows :—"That the following clergymen and gentlemen be appointed directors for the ensuing year :—Rev. Charles Stuart Stanford, D.D.; Rev. Thomas Scott, A.M.; Rev. John Hall, Lieut.-Col. Boyce, Alexander Hall, Esq.; John Busteed, Esq.; Alexander M'Comas, Esq.; George Smith, Esq.; Joseph Scott, Esq.; James M. Neilson, Esq.; John M. Stothard, Esq.; William Leckie, Esq.; Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq., A.M.; Hugh Brown, Esq.; John Robertson Esq.; W. Fry, Esq."

The following resolution was then moved by the Chairman—"That Messrs. Brown, Craig, & Co., be appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of £2 2s. for their services."

James Freeman, Esq., seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Dr. Stanford having vacated the chair, the second chair was taken by Matthew Henderson, Esq.

It was then proposed by William Fry, Esq.:—"That our best thanks are due, and are hereby presented, to the Rev. Dr. Stanford, for the manner in which he has presided over this meeting, and for the interest he has taken in the welfare of the company."

D. Gowans, Esq., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Dr. Stanford returned his best thanks to the directors and shareholders of the company, for the courtesy and kindness he had received from them during his period in office as chairman, and congratulated them that at the fifty or sixty meetings which had been held, no dissension had arisen, nor did anything short of perfect unanimity of feeling prevail.

The Rev. Thomas Scott then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

A variety in a breach of promise" cases has been introduced by a Worcester jury. A pretty young woman, a sufferer from "desertion," has been treated with "cruelty"—the desertion, of course, by a man; the cruelty by a jury of—shall we say—men. She was wooed, won, and thrown off—the case was clear, indeed uncontroverted—yet the jury found a "verdict for the defendant!" If we could after French fashion seize the copies of the morning papers at the Ladies' Reading-room, we might prevent the indignation meeting now sure to take place—but as it is, we must be prepared to hear of much feminine fury.

The case seems certainly rather hard on the young lady. The Romeo in the romance is the son of a farmer, and he met her at the Worcester Races. He saw and loved. He immediately spoke to her—(Worcester Race-ground must be a pleasant place if strangers so rapidly rush into talk)—got leave to make her a little present, and obtained his Juliet's address. In a week he wrote and asked her him a Dublin address. She came, but like a good girl, accompanied by her father and mother. The course of the true love ran smooth and rapid for a time. The letters, of which we have only brilliant bits, are as ardent as could be desired by the most *exigeante* mistress. She was his "life," his "all," "everything else was nought." We ourselves thought September, 1856, rather long; every one was out of town, London was hot, and the Thames not, sweet—but we had no idea it was so much longer to Thomas Bomford, who wrote at that time that every day seemed a month till he saw Fanny Davis again. This strain of love was unchanged from July, 1856, to September, 1857; and then he left off courting, giving his father's resistance to the match as his only excuse. He married "another"—(love songs never specify more closely—the husband or bride of another" is always enough)—in December, 1859. When parting with his first love, he demanded back all his loving letters. Miss Fanny touchingly refused, saying, that if she did so, she would have nothing by which to remember him. As the result of the action proves, she remembered not wisely but too well. She